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REPUBLICANS SHOW EXTENT OF POWER IN NEW CONGRESS

Steam Roller Ruthlessly Overrides Democratic Minority Twice on First Day—Representative Gillett Is Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The convening of the special session of Congress at noon yesterday marked the completion of the process of Republican return from the wilderness and the establishment of the party in sweeping control of national affairs.

The house that answered the roll call are dominated by unprecedented Republican majorities and are in most advantageous condition for forming into a legislative machine to handle the many urgent questions the solution of which has been intrusted to the Republican Party.

Not since President Taft's term of office have the White House, the executive departments and the Congress been under complete Republican control. The extent of the control is almost unprecedented. The United States Senate stands 59 Republicans to 39 Democrats, while the House of Representatives has 300 Republicans, 132 Democrats, and one Socialist, with two vacancies.

The session yesterday was almost altogether confined to the business of organization. The Senate was called to order by Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, while William Tyler Page, clerk of the House, called that body to order, read the President's call and swore in the membership by delegations of states.

Mr. Gillett, Speaker

The House leadership then took up the question of organization. Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, was selected Speaker, a position which he has occupied since the return of the Republicans to the control of the House in 1919. Mr. Gillett was elected by 298 to 122 for Claude Kitchin (D.), Representative from North Carolina, who becomes minority leader.

The Senate is a continuing body. Unless there is change of political control there is little change in organization. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, remains majority leader, while Oscar W. Underwood (D), Senator from Alabama, will lead the minority.

The principal business before the two houses was the appointment of a committee to wait on President Harding, to inform him that the Congress had completed its organization and was ready to receive his message, which will be the keynote of the session's work and outline the means whereby the Republicans will seek to redeem their pledges to the people.

While the usual flood of bills was forthcoming in the House, nothing of a serious character was undertaken, as both Houses eagerly await the message which President Harding will read to a joint session at 1 o'clock today. There have been few presidential messages fraught with so much importance as the Harding message, in which he will outline his program of domestic legislation and inform the world of the position which the United States, under his leadership, will take in the domain of international action.

Steam Roller Begins Work

On the very first day of the session, the Republican steam roller made a fast initial trip across the aisles of the House and flattened out a small and protesting Democratic minority. A few minutes later the same roller made another journey just as ruthless in its effect.

The rout of the Democratic minority was accomplished first when the Republicans seated, by a vote of 284 to 112, Richard E. Bird (R.), Representative from Kansas, accused by the Democrats of having spent too much in getting himself elected. H. D. Flood (R.), Representative from Virginia, moved that Mr. Bird be prohibited from taking the oath of office and a special committee be named to investigate his election expenses, which, Mr. Flood said, on Mr. Bird's own statement, filed with the clerk of the House, far exceeded the legal limit of $5000 specified in the Corrupt Practices Act. After debate, the Republicans seated Mr. Bird with great alacrity, saying he could be investigated later and his credentials were as good as those of anybody else.

Shortly thereafter, Philip P. Campbell (R), Representative from Kansas, chairman of the Rules Committee, moved that the rules of the Sixty-Seventh Congress be the same as the rules of the Sixty-Sixth Congress. These included a proviso for the suspension of House rules on a two-thirds vote.

In plaintive tones, E. W. Pou (D.), Representative from North Carolina, complained that the Democrats did not have a membership equal to one-third of the House, and therefore, the Republican majority alone was sufficient to suspend the rules and jam through legislation even if every Democrat voted against suspension.

Republicans Gleeful

"That's too bad, too bad," replied Representative Campbell, as Mr. Pou, bewailed the ineffectiveness of the minority. "But the country knew last fall these rules could be suspended by a two-thirds vote and they seemed inclined to trust the Republican Party with the rules."

"I can't dispute it," said Mr. Pou, while the Republican laughed.

"This is a most undesirable situation—" began F. J. Garrett (D.), Representative from Tennessee, who was interrupted by Republican shouts of glee and "That's right."

"I mean," said Mr. Garrett, "that it is undesirable from a standpoint of public policy and interest to have a majority party able to set aside the rules of the House at will."

Representative Pou urged a change in the rule so that a three-fourths majority would be required to suspend the regular rules of the House. This change, he said, would give fair play between the parties and result more in the consideration of questions on their merit. However, the Campbell motion prevailed, as the Republican steam roller bowled over all opposition.

Here was an indication of what is to come.

MR. VENISELOS IS READY TO SERVE

While Former Greek Premier Has No Settled Plans, He Is Ready to Go Wherever Duty Calls Him, Says Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday) — So much mystery has been manufactured about the movements of Eleutherios Veniselos, former Premier of Greece, and so many rumors have been set in circulation respecting his intentions in the immediate future that the representative of The Christian Science Monitor has made inquiries in well-informed circles to secure an authoritative statement. Coming directly from an unimpeachable source, it should be accepted as final that the former Premier has no settled plans and does not expect to take part in active politics for some time. He is staying quietly on the Riviera, and, although ready to go wherever duty calls him, there is no question of his leading a revolution or attempting to overthrow King Constantine by force of arms.

It is desired to repudiate recent reports, which pretend that Mr. Veniselos is preparing a dash across Italy. Obviously if there were an uprising against the King in consequence of the reverses in Asia Minor, the situation might change, but it is untrue that the former Premier is intriguing for French and British support, or that Italy has offered a destroyer to convey him to Greece. Nor is it true that he has received an invitation from the Emperor of Japan to visit that country. This is the first time the former Premier heard of it, says a person in closest touch with Mr. Veniselos.

The visit of Mr. Veniselos to Paris a little while ago was purely domestic. He came for a few days to see his sister, Mrs. Saricky, who lately arrived from Athens. The story that he is preparing a coup d'état is a figment of the imagination. He has no idea of proceeding against King Constantine. His attitude is that those who called the King back to Greece are free to keep him or send him away at their will, and it is not the business of Mr. Veniselos to endeavor to overthrow the decisions of the people. He is staying on the Riviera for a month or so, then expects to go to London. It should be emphasized that this account comes from the immediate entourage of Mr. Veniselos and is therefore beyond doubt.

UNCERTAIN POSITION OF ZAGHLUL PASHA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Monday)—Now that the excitement of Said Zaghlul Pasha's triumphal return to Egypt has waned, a split in the ranks of the Zaghlulist Party seems to be imminent. A section of the delegates fears that Zaghlul's extremism may wreck the chances of a mutually satisfactory settlement. They are recommending Zaghlul to leave the negotiations alone, and the latter regards the suggestion as tantamount to treason to the cause.

Nevertheless there are indications that Zaghlul's fall from his pedestal has begun.

ASIA MINOR REPORTS SHOW GREEK LOSSES

PARIS, France (Monday) — News from Asia Minor, received in Paris during the past 24 hours, indicates that the Turks are pressing the Greeks in the southern sector, as well as to the north in the region of Brusa.

Afiun-Karahissar, on the Baghdad Railway, where the line from Smyrna joins the main line, the capture of which by the Greeks in their offensive was regarded as a significant success, has been retaken by the forces of Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

INQUIRY INTO HYLAN REGIME

ALBANY, New York—An investigation by a legislative committee of the affairs of the city of New York was decided upon yesterday at a conference of Governor Miller and Republican leaders of the Legislature.

MR. MELLON MAY ACT ON BEER RULES

Secretary of the Treasury Indicates Possibility of His Taking Up the Matter Direct—Revenue Chief Leaves Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Secretary of the Treasury indicated yesterday that he might personally take up the "beer regulations." Mr. Mellon had thought that the matter might be left to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he merely giving formal approval, but it now looks as if he might have to take up the subject direct. William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, severed his connection with the government yesterday. Mr. Williams resigned on March 4 but has remained since then, waiting the appointment of his successor. Several persons have been mentioned in connection with the place, but no one has been decided on.

Mr. Williams, having made arrangements to enter upon the practice of law, felt that he could no longer wait for the appointment of his successor and on Saturday requested the President to accept his resignation. In reply the President sent him the following note:

My dear Mr. Williams:

I have your letter of April 9 requesting that your resignation of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which you had already submitted, be accepted at once, and I am glad to accede to your wish and accept your resignation, effective at the close of business today. I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable service you have rendered to the government in the discharge of your duties. Please know that I am especially gratified by your willingness to continue in office until this time at some inconvenience to yourself, of which the Secretary of the Treasury has advised me.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING

Millard F. West, deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been designated to act as commissioner until a successor to Mr. Williams is appointed.

Mr. Williams, who will open a law office in Washington, will have associated with him Paul F. Myers, an assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who resigned yesterday, and Edmund B. Quiggle, assistant solicitor of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The Secretary of the Treasury has expressed the hope that the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Williams may be filled at any early date. It is recognized that this position is one of peculiar importance at this time and, while pressure is being brought to bear by politicians in favor of several candidates, the failure to appoint a commissioner, when it was known that Mr. Williams was eager to leave, indicates that difficulty is being experienced in finding a man who will meet the necessary test.

IRISH MODERATES PLAN SETTLEMENT

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday) — At a meeting of the Dominion League and representatives of the Moderate Home Rule element today, presided over by Sir Horace Plunkett, resolutions were passed suggesting as a solution of the Irish problem that the members of the two Irish parliaments be named in the approaching elections under the Home Rule Act, be regarded as a constituent assembly, charged with the responsibility of drafting a constitution on the basis of a full dominion status.

If the northern section of the country desires to proceed in putting its own government into operation under the act, it is proposed that the Southern Parliament be free to effect a settlement for its own area.

It is also proposed in the resolutions that, if the Irish Republican Parliament approves, representatives from it and the government arrange a truce in Ireland.

It is considered here that the memorial thus prepared will be signed largely by leaders of moderate opinion in Ireland, but there appears to be no general expectation that the government will abandon its own act.

Fight Around Hotel

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday) — A battle raged for 20 minutes today around the Northwestern Hotel in the North Wall section of the city. Civilians armed with bombs and firearms attacked the hotel, where government auxiliaries are quartered. One of the assaulting party was killed and several were wounded, two of them seriously. A number of the auxiliaries are believed to have been wounded.

TROOPS SEIZE MINES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday) — Italian troops have occupied all the mines in Istria which were seized by workmen who proclaimed a republic. Several conflicts occurred between troops and miners with the result that four persons were killed and a large number injured.

NEWS SUMMARY

The conference of the British Government with the miners and mine owners was addressed by the Premier, who said he could not recommend Parliament to continue the vicious practice of paying profits to the owners and wages to the men out of the general taxation of the country. He proposed that negotiations be conducted by only six men from the miners and six from the owners. The conference adjourned to give the mine owners an opportunity to present their case. Later the Prime Minister expressed a wish to meet the owners and the miners separately as a preliminary to a further joint meeting. This arrangement will be carried out today.

Late last night the triple alliance issued a lengthy manifesto in which it accused the British Government of secret partisanship and of assuming the grave responsibility of provoking civil war.

It is expected that the government will be prepared to grant a strictly limited amount of money if the two parties can agree upon a wage compromise. At the same time it is felt that as the government took many millions from the industry in excess profits during the war, it is under an obligation to prevent a sudden fall in wages below the 1914 standard for many thousands of miners' families.

Robert Smillie, former president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, says that there will be no lasting content among the miners until wages are settled on a national basis. The Sankey Commission clearly recognized this plan of unification, which could be effected by means of a national board to control the industry. He believes in the need of vastly improved mine machinery and working conditions both above and below.

The Christian Science Monitor is able to declare as untrue recent reports that Mr. Veniselos, the former Greek Premier, is about to lead a revolution aiming at the overthrow of King Constantine, or that he is intriguing for French and British support in consequence of the alleged Greek reverses in Asia Minor. He is staying quietly on the French Riviera, but some weeks later he may go to London.

The French are more than ever convinced of the need of attributing the industrial regions of Upper Silesia to the Poles where the Poles have shown themselves to be in the majority. Attempts to trace the new frontier are premature and are deprecated.

Leaders of moderate opinion in Ireland suggested that the members of the two Irish Parliaments to be named under the Home Rule Act be regarded as a constituent assembly charged with the drafting of a constitution on the basis of full dominion status. If the North desires to put its own government into operation under the act, it is proposed that the Southern Parliament be free to effect a settlement for its own area.

The new Congress of the United States met for the first time yesterday and even during the short session given to organization the overwhelming control of the Republicans was strikingly shown, as an earnest of what may be expected when important measures come up. A significant step was the adoption by the House over Democratic protest of the rule of the last Congress providing for a two-thirds vote for suspension of the rules. This means that the Democrats, who have less than two-thirds of the membership, are powerless.

The contention of the State Department at Washington that, although the British Government carried on negotiations with the Turkish Government for special oil concessions in Baghdad and Mosul to the Turkish Petroleum Company, the negotiations were never brought to an actual agreement, is understood to have received support in advices from Constantinople, which quote Turkish officials as denying that such concessions were ever granted. Notwithstanding the dispute, it is indicated that a friendly adjustment of the Mesopotamian oil question is probable.

With reintroduction of the immigration restriction bill in Congress, a movement is on foot to alter the terms of the measure, which failed because of a pocket veto by President Wilson, so as to limit immigration from any one country to 50,000, instead of to 3 per cent of the nationality in the United States. This would have the effect of lowering the immigration from Great Britain, Germany, Austria, and Russia. It is desired to hit Germany. As for the British, they are already trying to divert migration to their own colonies.

Another ruling has been made in the case of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who entered the United States without a passport, was adjudged a seaman and ordered to leave the country by February 11, and appealed for asylum as a political refugee. The Secretary of Labor now announces that as that plea has been denied by the Department of State, Mr. O'Callaghan must leave the United States not later than 60 days after the decision, which will be June 5.

Telephonic communication between the United States and Cuba was formally inaugurated yesterday, when President Harding and President Menocal talked, and a conversation was also carried on between Havana and Catalina Island in the Pacific Ocean.

The Secretary of the Treasury has indicated that he may personally take up the matter of the "beer regulations," action on which has been awaiting appointment of a new Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SPECIAL BRITISH CONCESSION DENIED

Constantinople Advices Quoting Turkish Officials Conform With Washington Information —Friendly Adjustment Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Advices from Constantinople quoting Turkish officials as denying that British interests ever succeeded in obtaining concessions which were claimed for the Turkish Petroleum Company as antedating the great war, in the recent note from the British Foreign Office, conform, it is officially indicated here, to the information in the possession of the Department of State.

Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, took direct issue with the exclusive claim made by the British Government to certain oil concessions in the vilayets of Mosul and Baghdad which, it is claimed by the British Foreign Office, were secured after lengthy negotiations with the Turkish Government. The point the British Government made was that these special concessions were no more liable to exploitation under the "open door" contention than were the properties secured by American citizens in Mexico, for instance.

State Department Claim

The claim of the State Department, based, it is said, on documentary evidence, has received support in the advices from Constantinople. The contention here is that while negotiations for such concessions were carried on they were never brought to the point where an actual agreement was concluded. With regard to these negotiations, which it is said were never consummated, Lord Curzon, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, said in his recent note:

"In consequence of this arrangement His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople was able to make the necessary representations to the Turkish Government for the grant to the Turkish Petroleum Company of oil concessions in vilayets of Mosul and Baghdad, while representations of the same nature were made simultaneously to The Porte by the Germar Ambassador. The negotiation between His Majesty's Government and the Turkish Government was not confined to the question of the Turkish Petroleum Company, but covered a wide field and involved mutual concessions of very material importance. As a result the Turkish Government on the 28th of June, 1914, through the Grand Vizier, informed His Majesty's Ambassador in an official communication that the Turkish Ministry of Finance having been substituted for the civil list in the matter of the petroleum deposits known or to be discovered in vilayets of Mosul and Baghdad, had consented to lease the said deposits to the Turkish Petroleum Company, the Ministry reserving the right to fix later on its share in the enterprise as well as the terms of the contracts. I should add that during the war the German interests in the company were liquidated and thus came into the hands of His Majesty's Government."

Adjustment Expected

Notwithstanding the dispute with regard to the concessions in question, there is every indication of a friendly adjustment of the Mesopotamian oil question. The State Department prepared a note on the matter, but it has been delayed, the reason being that representations have come from the British Government which will eventually, it is expected, lead to the appointment of American oil commissioners to sit around the table with the British officials in order to adjust the differences, which are not really of a serious character.

W. M. HUGHES SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday)—William Morris Hughes, the Prime Minister, in the House of Representatives, referring to the imperial conference, said that a voice in the foreign policy of the Empire was due to the dominions. Australia must pay her share of naval defense, as the Empire still depended upon sea power.

Renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was essential to the safety of Australia, and he would agree to renewal on lines acceptable to Great Britain, America, Japan and Australia, unless the sacrifice of sacred ideals was involved.

DECISION DELAYED ON UPPER SILESIA

Inter-Allied Commission Will Only Begin Deliberations Next Week, When Official Distribution of Votes Will Be Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday)—The short visit of General Le Rond, chief of the inter-allied commission in Upper Silesia, to Paris was for the purpose of presenting his views respecting the procedure to be followed in the division of Upper Silesia. He has had a number of interviews with the authorities, including Aristide Briand. The French are more than ever convinced of the necessity of attributing the industrial regions of Silesia, where Poles have declared themselves in the majority, to the Poles, and not to hand over Upper Silesia as a whole to Germany.

It appears that definite results cannot be expected for some time. Not until next week will the official distribution of votes be ready for publication, and it is only then that the commission will be in a position to deliberate. Attempts to trace the new frontier are premature and are deprecated. Strict regard must be had to the Treaty, which has to be carefully interpreted respecting the Silesian clauses.

General Le Rond explains that it has been a difficult task to ascertain the validity of 1,200,000 votes spread over 1400 communes. The German case for the unity of Upper Silesia is incorporated in documents of 500 pages. Some 300 of them enumerate alleged cruel acts of terrorism on the part of the Poles. There appears to have been extremely little fraud. In Kattowitz, for example, out of 67,000 inhabitants, only 18 votes are contested.

The French urge that, while the industrial region should go to Poland, special guarantees should be given to the "islands" of Germans in the large towns.

NEW YORK WELCOMES ENVOY FROM FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a meeting which filled Carnegie Hall to the roof, as a conclusion of the celebration of Viviani Day, officially designated by Gov. Nathan L. Miller, the State of New York made it very clear to the distinguished special envoy from France, Mr. René Viviani, that there was intention to permit the propaganda of the Germans to separate France and the United States.

In the afternoon, Central Park witnessed a review by the visitor of three provisional regiments of the new Twenty-Seventh Division, organized to replace those who went to France.

The meeting was in charge of a committee, including representatives of 52 patriotic societies.

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HOPEFUL VIEW OF COAL FIELD DISPUTE TAKEN IN BRITAIN

Conferences Between Miners and Mine Owners Begin in London —Labor Manifesto Accuses the Premier of Partisanship

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The hopeful atmosphere of the week-end continues as a result of today's conference between the miners and the mine owners at the Board of Trade. At the close of the proceedings it was officially stated by the Board of Trade that "an exhaustive statement of the owners' case was made by Evan Williams. An equally exhaustive statement of the miners' case was made by Frank Hodges. The Prime Minister expressed a desire to have the opportunity of perusing these statements when the transcript of notes was ready, and it was mutually agreed that no report of the respective statements should be given to the press until the parties had been able to read the transcripts.

"The Prime Minister stated that he wished to have the opportunity of meeting the parties separately as a preliminary to a further joint meeting. This was agreed to, and the meeting will take place tomorrow, the owners meeting the Prime Minister at 11 o'clock and the miners at 12:30."

Labor Manifesto

In a lengthy manifesto issued tonight the triple industrial alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers accuses the government of secret, partisanship and of assuming the grave responsibility of provoking civil war. The manifesto reads in part as follows:

"In view of the circumstances of the present crisis, and of the obvious calculated and persistent hostility of the government to the working classes, the triple alliance, while still desiring an honorable peace, has decided to throw its full weight on the side of the miners. The issues are vital to organized Labor. We call upon all sections of organized Labor to give assistance to their fellow-workers in the struggle which has been forced upon them against their will, and which even now they are doing their best to avert.

"The Prime Minister has accused organized Labor of threatening the life of the nation. We reply that if the well-being of the nation is threatened, it is not by Labor but by him and by the government of which he is head. We are driven reluctantly, but irresistibly, to the conclusion that the present government is not an imperial arbitrator in industrial negotiations, but an active, if secret partisan, and that while it speaks of peace, it behaves in a manner calculated to encourage war.

"In addition to calling up the reserves, it has adopted a new and odious expedient of forming a volunteer force as an instrument to be used against organized Labor. In so doing it has lightly assumed the grave responsibility of provoking bloodshed and civil war."

Conference Opens

The conference at the Board of Trade today opened at 11 o'clock. The Prime Minister referred to reports which had been received that pumping had been interfered with in certain places in Scotland and Wales, and also to reports that in a certain district mine owners were not carrying out the agreement entered into. Both parties to the dispute at once expressed their intention of seeing that the agreement should be fully carried out and undertook to communicate at once with the districts concerned.

Mr. Lloyd George then addressed the conference at some length and pointed out that at their previous conferences they had considered the question of sharing profits, but now it was a question of sharing very serious losses. Profits had been made entirely out of the export business, but there had been a slump in its steepness and suddenness almost without precedent in the history of the coal trade. He announced that he could not recommend Parliament to continue the process of paying profits to owners and wages to men out of the general taxation of the country, as that was a vicious practice.

At the present discussion, the Premier considered it well that it should not be fettered, and that every plan should be examined. He reiterated two limits within which the government is prepared to listen to any scheme submitted, namely, the government cannot recommend Parliament to make contributions out of the taxes of the country for the permanent maintenance of this or any other great industry; and second, it cannot recommend Parliament to abrogate the act which was carried in March for determining the control of the coal industry.

Procedure Discussed

As to the best method of procedure, inasmuch as the owners, finding themselves unable to pay the wages which the subsidies enabled them to pay, gave notice to terminate, the contracts and notice of their intention to revise the whole scale of wages, the Premier considered it was for them to present a statement of the grounds on which they have come to

that conclusion and to justify such reduction. It will then be for the miners, having heard the case of the mine owners, to state their case. By this means the whole case will be before the government.

The Premier's second proposal was that, instead of having some 70 or 80 people negotiating, the numbers should be reduced to six men from among the miners and six men from among the mine owners. "You have a very big task," he said, "a gigantic task, in fact, it is as big a task as you have ever undertaken in the coal trade."

The conference adjourned to give the mine owners the opportunity of presenting their case this afternoon.

The meetings of the triple alliance on Saturday were very dramatic. When the Prime Minister's proposal was first submitted to the miners' executive, it was rejected, but the leaders of the other unions, who had acquiesced in the strike policy with great misgiving as to the possible social consequences, exercised their eloquence and persuasiveness to the full. There is reason to believe, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, that in subsequent interviews at Downing Street they pressed for some assurance that if a conference was held, the government would be prepared to give more substantial help than mere advice. Consequently it is expected that the government will announce to the owners and miners, when they meet, that a grant of money, strictly limited in amount, will be available if by its aid the two parties can agree on a compromise wages arrangement. The prospect of this development had much to do with the success of the intermediaries on Saturday.

Since the crisis became acute, there has been a growing feeling in political circles that, as so many millions were taken from the industry in excess profits during the war, the government is under an obligation to prevent as far as possible the sudden fall in wages which would reduce scores of thousands of miners' families to below the 1914 standard. Whether the grant contemplated by the government is large enough to satisfy the miners remains to be seen.

Proclamation Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday) —Consideration of the King's proclamation calling up the reserve forces was today adjourned after a short discussion in the House of Commons until tomorrow. Austen Chamberlain announced that the Prime Minister, at the desire of the parties to the conference in the coal dispute, would at any rate preside over the preliminary proceedings.

The instructions issued by the Miners Federation asking miners not to interfere with the steps being taken for the safety of mines had been accepted and followed in different directions. The right atmosphere had been achieved for the meeting of the conference, and he trusted that the conference would not fail to reach a settlement, honorable and satisfactory to both sides in the dispute, but he was bound to tell the House that they were not at the end of their difficulties.

They must not flatter themselves that they were out of danger, as there were elements in the population who were ready to seize upon any opportunity which they thought suitable for propagation of their ulterior aims. These aims were as far removed from those of the recognized leaders of the trade unions as they were from the aims of the government itself. It was necessary therefore that the government should proceed with the measures adopted.

After J. R. Clynes pointed out that the House should do all it could to secure peace, and he thought it could best do so at the moment by not proceeding to discuss the motion, the House concurred and discussion was adjourned.

BOLSHEVIKI LOSING GROUND IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Rumors of Norway being infected with Bolshevism once in a while have found their way to the columns of the daily press, says Arne Kildal, the official representative in the United States of the press department of the Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. But the danger of Bolshevism obtaining a foothold in Norway seems to have passed since the action taken by the Moderate Social-Democrats of the country. At a national congress at Christiania on January 16, the Moderate group of the Socialist Party agreed by a vote of 168 to 5 to sever all connections with Moscow and the Bolshevist group and form their own party, the Social-Democratic Labor Party.

The event is expected to have a ruinous effect on Norwegian Bolshevism, which has for some time been able to hold its sway over organized Labor despite the fact that it represents only a minority. The new Social-Democratic Labor Party includes some of the most prominent Socialist leaders, such as A. Buen, president of the Storthing, and many of the ablest trade union men, as well as two-thirds of the Labor members of the Storthing. The program of the new party extends invitations for membership to everybody disagreeing with the resolutions of the Moscow congress and opposed to membership in the Third International. It will probably meet with liberal support on the part of Norwegian workingmen. The party will open a political campaign for the parliamentary election occurring next autumn.

Commenting on this breakaway of the bulk of Labor, the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal states that Bolshevism in Norway hereafter will be reduced to an empty sound and practically destroyed as a future political factor.

CASE FOR BRITISH MINERS EXPLAINED

Robert Smillie Shows Impossibility of Maintaining Miners' Families on Wages Now Offered by Some Mine Owners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday) — The inadequacy of the mine owners' wages offer to the miners is emphasized by comparison of the wages under control and the new scale posted at the pit heads, and while Robert Smillie, former president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain refuses to discuss the present situation in any particular, he could not refrain in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the midst of the Lanarkshire Hills on Sunday from calling attention to the case of the miner with a wife and seven children who was earning £4 10s. per week up to March 31, on which he could just make ends meet, "just and only just" and who under the present scale is offered 45s. per week. He lived plainly and simply on £4 10s. "Can you tell me," he said, "how he is going to live if he has to accept the present offer?" Mr. Smillie went so far as to say that in many cases the present offer represents wages no greater than the men were earning in 1879, taking the present cost of living into account.

When he resigned from the presidency of the Miners Federation, Mr. Smillie had no idea of the trend things were going to take, and he had no idea of the owners' plans for wholesale reductions in the men's wages. Dealing with the need for a national wage, he said: "Imagine a man lying on his side in mud, working a 15 or even 20-inch seam, with water trickling over him for his full seven hours shift, excepting perhaps for a break of some quarter of an hour for a bite of food. Compare this man with one that is working an easy seam of perhaps four or five feet. Would not the man on an easy seam help to average up for the difficult seam? I know a pit where there are no less than four differing grades of coal being worked, but there is no question about the men not averaging up one with the other. And so it should be, said the veteran miner, throughout the entire field, the poorer helped by the rich whether seam, pit, or district."

National Basis Needed

Mr. Smillie is of the opinion that there will be no lasting content among the miners of Lanarkshire or elsewhere till wages are settled on a national basis. The Sankey commission, he pointed out, clearly recognized this plan of unification to be desirable and proposed its adoption, but unfortunately it has been shelved. He considers that the whole industry should be treated as one unit, which could readily be done by setting up a national board to control the industry as a whole, not only wages and profits but also output. He considers that the board should also deal with the distribution of coal in such manner that the consumer will get his coal at a reasonable cost as compared with pithead prices. Far too much is swallowed up in passing from hand to hand through the middleman and merchant, which could very well be eliminated

In aiming at economy, too much attention has been paid to attempts to cut down the miners' wages and far too little to economies that might be effected by regulating distribution. "Are profits on coal of more importance than the welfare of the children?" he asked. "For it is the children that are the first sufferers in a reduction in the miners' wages. I feel sure, in fact I know, that an arrangement could be effected between wage earners and wage payers if the matter was treated on a national basis."

Ideas for Better Conditions

Mr. Smillie has many ideas for the betterment of conditions throughout the minefields of the country; improved machinery that will do away with the necessity for pit ponies; vastly improved conditions for working the mines, both above and below the surface, and when he recounts all his past efforts in this direction his voice takes on a note of sadness. At the same time he makes no secret that when he has completed his rest in the small crofters cottage, hidden away in Lanarkshire hills, he will in all probability again take up the cudgels on behalf of the wage earners.

At present he flatly refuses to give any opinion on the present struggle, and says that under no circumstances will he get mixed up in it. Dropping into a broad Scotch accent, he said: "Don't think I am shirking the fight," and his eyes twinkled as he added, "I never did shirk, and I never will."

RAILROAD CONVICTION STANDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Conviction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for violating the Missouri freight discrimination law was sustained yesterday by the Supreme Court. The McGrew Coal Company alleged that the railroad had violated the statute by charging 65 cents a ton for carrying coal from Myrick to Blackwater, 80 miles, while hauling coal from Waverly to Kansas City, 63.8 miles, for 40 cents.

JAPANESE PRINCE'S ITINERARY CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —President Harding, who had extended an invitation through the Japanese Embassy to the Crown Prince of Japan to visit the United States, received the following reply from the Emperor Yoshihito, yesterday:

"The President, Washington.

"I learn with sincere gratification that your Secretary of State recently communicated to my Ambassador at Washington, in an informal and considerate manner, of your willingness to extend an invitation to the Crown Prince to visit the United States. The gracious thought which prompted you to make this communication is very highly appreciated, and I keenly regret that certain unavoidable circumstances closely concerning myself should preclude me for the present from accepting, on behalf of my son, the invitation so courteously offered.

(Signed) "YOSHIHITO."

It was decided last year that the Crown Prince should visit the devastated areas in France, Belgium, Italy and Rumania, but the visit was postponed until this spring, and its extent is to be somewhat curtailed.

The Prince sailed from Yokohama on March 3, on the battleship Kashima, for England, via Suez, where he will arrive about May 1. After paying his respects to King George, his present itinerary, it is stated, will be restricted to a tour of northern France. He will then return directly to Japan, so as to reach there not later than August 1. There is reason to believe that later the Crown Prince may take advantage of the President's invitation and make a special trip to America.

EDMONTON TEACHERS COME OUT ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta — Edmonton high school teachers went out on strike on Monday morning, the teachers asking increased salaries and the right to have a representative of the Edmonton High School Teachers Alliance at meetings of the school board in a consultative capacity. The latter privilege, granted last year, was done away with this year and increased salaries have been refused by the school board.

The average salary now paid is:

Senior high school principals, $3100.
Junior high school principals, $3012.
Teachers, senior high schools, $2578.
Teachers, commercial high schools, $2233.
Teachers, junior high schools, $1821.
Teachers, technical schools, $2317.
Supervisors and special teachers—$2235.

Grades 11 and 12 will be opened today with substitute teachers and other grades as soon as substitutes are available. The situation is considered serious in view of the fact that students are due for examinations shortly.

UTAH'S BEET SUGAR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Night schools are to be organized this spring and summer at various sugar factories throughout the State for the purpose of teaching employees the process of manufacturing beet sugar. A teachers' school has just been concluded at the Utah Agricultural College at which executives from many of the biggest sugar factories in the State, including superintendents, master mechanics, chemists, electricians and general foremen, were in attendance. Steps have been taken to organize 10 night schools at the factories, and at least 10 more will be organized before summer.

FRANCHISE CONSTRUED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed a decree of the Texas District Court enjoining the city of San Antonio from enforcing a 5-cent fare, with universal transfers, over the lines of the San Antonio Public Service Company. In appealing, the city asserted that its franchise contract with the railroad called for service at 5 cents and that the courts were without jurisdiction to interfere.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — One of the features of the Be Kind to Animals Week observances in this city will be a display at the Boston Public Library of hundreds of posters from the high and grammar schools of the State. These are the result of prizes offered by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the best posters relating to kindness to animals.

LAKE SHIPPERS SEEK LAW'S AID

Commerce on Inland Waters Is Hampered by Terms of the La Follette Seamen's Act, It Is Charged—Relief Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Generally asserting that the La Follette Seaman's Act has been responsible for the disruption of shipping on the Great Lakes, a conference of shippers and manufacturers recently began action here for amendment of the law as applied to lake shipping, or for a separate act free of the present restrictive features.

A committee will go to Washington within a short time to propose changes in the act that will make possible profitable operation of ships on the Great Lakes, now greatly hampered by the law.

The changes will be included in resolutions adopted at a conference here of lake shipping men. A committee to carry the resolutions to Washington will be named by R. J. MacLean, chairman of the Inland Waterways Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce, who presided.

"The work of this conference," said Mr. MacLean, "will show Congress that the Seaman's Act is no longer a concern only of vessel owners, but is the concern of business everywhere."

The Lake Carriers Association will send a delegation to Washington to back up the arguments of the committee which will take the resolutions of protest. At the same time, the legislatures in session now in all states bordering the Great Lakes will be asked to pass upon the resolutions, which follow:

"These laws, so far as they apply to vessels plying the Great Lakes and their connecting waters, are too drastic and have caused discontinuance of ships and lines in many places. The most hurtful provisions of the law as they exist are:

"(a) They give officers of vessels too little authority over their men in face of danger.

"(b) Vessels plying upon short runs and along-shore runs are unnecessarily required to operate under the three-watch system.

"(c) The operating season is artificially shortened, and should be lengthened to include at least from May 1 to October 15.

"(d) Unnecessary men are required on many vessels, adding to the expense of operation, with consequent advances in freight and passenger rates.

"(e) Even in emergency qualified officers of vessels may not take the place of able seamen. We call upon Congress to reform the laws as applied to the operation of vessels upon the Great Lakes and their connecting waters so as to relieve the public from the effects of these and other hardships. This should be done immediately so as to bring relief during the present season."

The La Follette law is causing many ships to be tied up because of operation costs, according to Mr. MacLean, who said: "We are coming near to a point when it will be considered a crime to run ships on the Great Lakes."

FORMER EMPRESS HAS PASSED AWAY

DOORN, Holland (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)—The former Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany passed away here at 6 o'clock this morning.

The former German Empress was never a very prominent figure while she reigned with her husband over the Empire. It was always the Prussian royal policy that the consorts should remain in the background, though the Empress Frederick, the mother of the former Kaiser, may have proved an exception to the severe rule. The Empress Augusta Victoria cared little for pomp, however, and preferred to engage actively in charitable and other welfare work, though at military reviews she was often to be seen riding in her uniform as honorary chief of a crack Potsdam regiment.

The Empress had lived in Doorn, Holland, less than a year, having moved there with the former Kaiser from Amerongen last May. During the first months of her residence she visited the village two or three times. But later she was only occasionally seen by the people, driving in the park in a pony cart.

The ceremonies which are to take place in Potsdom, near Berlin, have given rise for speculation as to possible demonstrations of a monarchial or anti-monarchial character. As, however, the ceremonies are to be of the most simple character, it is believed that the radical element of the population will not make the event an occasion for any agitation. The former Empress has probably never been the subject of a personal attack politically, for she never mixed in politics, and to the Germans she was known by the expressive phrase "a good mother and a good woman." It is understood, moreover, that some of her sons live unmolested in Germany and bear their princely titles. Indeed, the complacency of the Germans to the Hohenzollerns in their midst and in exile is a matter of much comment in allied circles.

The recent return under plebiscite of a portion of Schleswig to Denmark is a reminder that the Empress herself belongs to the Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg family, and that at the time of her marriage to a Hohenzollern it was believed the union would have considerable political significance in reconciling the people of Schleswig to their German masters.

STATIONS OPEN ONLY FEW HOURS

Kansas Railway Dispute Settled by Limiting the Hours of Labor and Salaries of Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas railroads will be compelled to keep their small way stations open a part of each day, but the station agents will not be paid a salary on an eight-hour day basis. This was the decision of the Public Utilities Commission last week when it issued an order prohibiting three roads closing a large number of stations. The roads involved were the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

During government control the labor unions and the railroad administration agreed on a wage of 53 cents an hour for a basic eight-hour day for all station agents. Then the unions forced the roads to maintain agents for the entire eight hours at each station. The result was that the salaries in many instances entirely consumed the revenues of the station.

Now that the railroads are back in their owners' hands they are seeking to cut expenses. The unions insisted that the eight-hour day must remain. The only thing left to reduce expenses was to close the stations and the roads applied for this permission. The Public Utilities Commission heard a large amount of evidence in the case. Many agents testified that there was no real need of their being at the station more than three or four hours a day. Many citizens testified that three or four hours a day would be sufficient to transact whatever business was needed.

The commission then issued an order prohibiting the closing of the stations entirely, authorizing them to be kept open three to four hours daily and limiting the salaries of the agents to $40 a month.

TEACHERS OBJECT TO SALARY CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Theory teachers in the New York City Training School for Teachers are objecting to the salary provisions of the Lockwood-Donohue Bill. Before the passage of the Lockwood-Donohue Bill the model teachers, who were of collegiate grade, received $700 a year more than the model and critic teachers. Under the new law the model and critic teachers were granted an increase of $1650 on their former salary of $2050, while the theory teachers received an increase of but $950 on their former salary of $2750, thus making the salaries of both equal at $3700. The Public Education Association charges that without giving the theory teachers a hearing, the Board of Superintendents recommended to the Board of Education that it accept the proposal of the model teachers to amend its by-laws to make the qualifications for both positions identical. "At a time when we are looking forward to elevating the standards of teaching all along the line, would it not seem the part of wisdom to keep clearly defined and justly compensated the naturally different types of teachers, instead of dumping them all into a polyglot group for the purpose of covering up a salary mistake?" asks the association.

COLOMBIAN TREATY IS TO BE PRESSED

Senator Lodge Will Open the Fight for the Administration—Opposition to Exploit Alleged Scheme of Oil Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Colombian Treaty, which is the order of business before the United States Senate, an agreement having been reached to vote on it on the eighth legislative day of the special session, will come up for consideration this afternoon.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, before which a Colombian treaty has been pending since 1914, will call up the proposed compact as soon as the Senate convenes after hearing the first message of President Harding to the joint session of the Sixty-Seventh Congress.

Senator Lodge will open the fight for the Administration, which is desirous of settling for good and all the differences with Colombia over the Panama canal incident of 1903. Senator Lodge has decided to let the opposition have their way to the extent of considering the treaty in open executive sessions.

This concession on the part of the majority leader is counted on by the forces opposing ratification to aid their fight, as they have claimed that some Senators will vote against it in open session who would vote for it within closed doors. The indications at the moment are that the Administration is strong enough to secure ratification despite the vigorous opposition of 20-odd Republicans, who, faithful to the Roosevelt tradition, are preparing for a vigorous battle.

Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, gave notice that he would speak at some length on the treaty on Wednesday. Senator Kellogg will fire the first battery for the opposition, and it is expected that William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, will bring his big guns into action before the end of the week. Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, former Secretary of State, will act as a Harding lieutenant in the fight for ratification.

Opponents of ratification are expected to make much of the minority report signed by Senator Lodge and three other prominent Republicans, including A. B. Fall, the present Secretary of the Interior, in 1917 and in which he claimed that the granting to Colombia of $25,000,000 to pacify her was tantamount to international blackmail. They will also exploit the alleged part that the oil interests of the United States have played in the agitation for ratification. They have even claimed that some government officials have an interest in these oil concessions.

FRAUD IN THE CUBAN ELECTIONS CHARGED

NEW YORK, New York — Charges that fraud was practiced in the recent by-elections in Cuba have been presented to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and the Liberal Party is content to abide by the State Department's decisions, even should they be adverse to their claims, Gen. José Miguel Gomez, defeated Liberalist candidate for President, said in a statement made public here yesterday.

"We stil have faith," he continued, "in the solemn declaration of the American Government on August 30 last, assurring the Cuban people that the elections to be held in November would be honest, even if directed by the Cuban Government, and reaffirming that the United States would watch the elections so as to avoid a repetition of the disgraceful occurrences which characterized the elections of 1916 and fomented the revolution which broke out the following year. We are now constrained to believe that efforts to guarantee fair elections in November and again last month were ineffectual."

PLAN TO PAY FOR WORK DONE IN PRISONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—A proposal made by Judge Searls, presiding officer of the municipal court at Huron, South Dakota, that wages be paid to convicts who work in the binder twine manufacturing plant of the Sioux Falls penitentiary, is attracting much attention. Judge Searls' idea is to hold out of the salary of a convict thus employed a reasonable recompense for board and lodging for the prisoner, using the balance to support or help support his family. In the event that the convict had no family or dependents, the money earned by him would be deposited in a fund which would be turned over to him at the expiration of his term. It is the belief of Judge Searls that convicts employed on state work should receive the same compensation as is paid workmen employed at similar work in the ordinary industrial plants of the country. With the accumulated money given him at the time he completes his sentence the convict would have an opportunity to get a start in the world again, or at least he would be assured food and lodging, until he secured work. A great many convicts go wrong a second time, it is believed, because they have no money when they are released from prison and are unable to secure employment.

WASHINGTON FARM BUREAU SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—The second annual meeting of the Washington State Farm Bureau has just closed. On one evening 500 farmers and their wives were addressed by the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, J. R. Howard of Chicago, who said in part: "The American Farm Federation is 10 years old this week. It started innocently enough in the Binghamton (New York) Chamber of Commerce, where a farm bureau was introduced along with other chamber bureaux. Out of this preliminary organization has grown a national federation of farm bureaux with more than 1,000,000 members, located in 47 states of the union. One of the most outstanding things affecting the prosperity not alone of the farmer, but of the nation, is transportation. Last year we took a referendum of our members on several questions. The return was unanimous against government ownership or control of the railroads. If roads that should never have been built are unable to pay dividends, it is no more a concern of the government than in the case of the merchant who starts business in a field already well served, and fails. The essential wrong in the Esch-Cummins bill is that it is class legislation."

HAYWOOD CONVICTION STANDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Supreme Court yesterday refused to review the conviction of William D. (Big Bill) Haywood and 92 other I. W. W. on charges of having conspired to obstruct the war activities of the government. Only a presidential pardon can now prevent them from beginning to serve their sentences.

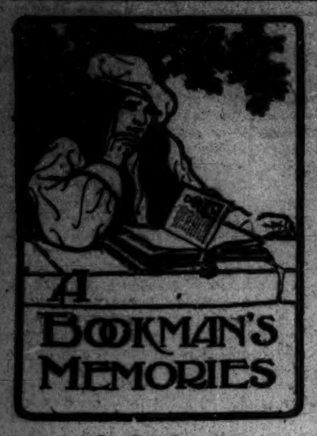
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Sinclair Lewis

In common with many other people I read "Main Street" in the autumn of last year. It was hardly possible to avoid buying "Main Street" and reading it. This hard, brilliant, reporter-like, intensely observant chronicle of "the town, in our tale, called Gopher Prairie, Minnesota," was vociferously advertised, and widely reviewed. The Columnists played with it again and again. I saw people reading it in trains; and at Christmas time, when I visited a few country houses, I learned to be surprised when it was not lying on a table. A lady remarked to me, "Every American should read 'Main Street' as a penance. Gopher Prairie, Minnesota, is the twentieth century substitute for Concord, Massachusetts! Alas!"

It was no penance to me to read "Main Street." I enjoyed it all, even the slang; for my interest is acute in the American Small Western Town, fighting its way to success, and taking its culture in hasty gulps. "You can't expect a nation," writes Mr. Sinclair Lewis elsewhere, "that's fighting the wilderness to stop and hitch up its galluses and fuss over a lot of poetry." I do not know what a gallus is. No matter. Many of the words and abbreviations in Small Town vernacular are unfamiliar to me.

I was interested in the story. I was also interested in Mr. Lewis' method and manner, and quick staccato style. He writes as if Europe and New England had never existed, as if George Meredith and George Eliot, W. D. Howells and Mary Wilkins had never been. He is one of the new westerners who are collaring American literature as a fullback collars the ball in a football game. I do not lament this rush of stalwarts from the literary west. These things have to be. The home of my ideals is New England, but it would be foolish to close the eyes to the power and vitality that the western writers are showing. The tale of their successes is growing. Such writers as Theodore Dreiser, Frank Norris, and Upton Sinclair seem already an old story: it is the newer talents that are flinging the analysis, contrariness, and growth of the Small Town at us—Sinclair Lewis, Zona Gale, Sherwood Anderson, Floyd Dell, Waldo Frank, and that admirable writer, Willa Cather. It will be observed that they use the novel as a medium in which to record their crowding impressions of the life they know, rarely offering a solution, or conveying a moral. They are too intensely occupied in observing and recording to pause and consider what may be the meaning of it all, or to discover the way of happiness—as yet. One critic, Mr. Jay E. House, rather pleased me when he wrote, "The trouble with Mr. Sinclair Lewis is his youth. In 10 or 15 years he will be able to see both sides of Main Street."

Sociologists, economists, and social welfare people generally will have to study these western novels. There is insight in them and observation of facts, things one does not often find in textbooks or the heavier kind of magazine sociological articles. After reading "Main Street" I feel that I know something about life in a Western Small Town. I may not want to live there; but it is interesting and profitable to reflect on the eddies and currents, the shoals and prospective deep waters of Main Street, Gopher Prairie, Minnesota, and elsewhere.

For an American writer all roads lead to New York, and many writers, not all, take to the road. So in England all roads lead to London, and New Yorkers and Londoners merely smile when wild youths cry out that Chicago and Manchester are the real literary centers.

Mr. Lewis has become a New Yorker. The exactions of being a "best seller" are many, and include writing enthusiastic bits of praise about other authors which are duly and frankly used in advertisements. When Mr. Lewis has time for reflection he can look back upon a strenuous New York career as editor, journalist, writer of short stories and press agent, and beyond all this, close to his heart, I think, nesting there, is the dominant fact that he was born in a Small Town in 1885—the town being Sauk Centre, Minnesota.

He is the author of at least seven books, some stories in The Saturday Evening Post, and elsewhere. One of these books, "Hike and the Aeroplane," was issued in 1912 under his "nom de guerre" of Tom Graham. Three of his books, besides "Main Street," I have read: "Our Mr. Wrenn," published in 1914, his first; "Innocents: A Story for Lovers," 1917, and "Free Air," 1919. The last named is the best. I delight in this gay, bustling account of a motor ride from Minneapolis to Seattle, and the impact of western "manners" on eastern "culture." "Our Mr. Wrenn" is a study of a Dickens character, with a dash of W. J. Locke, a jolly, high-spirited book, but rather young. "The Innocents" is delightful, the story of a Darby and Joan who meet their fate with a smile, and with pluck.

None of these books could have made Sinclair Lewis a "best seller." They are preparations. He is feeling his way, exploring himself. As I consider them I see a cistern, the Sinclair Lewis cistern with six little taps representing six of his books. He turns on one after the other, producing "Our Mr. Wrenn," "Hike and the Aeroplane," "Trail of the Hawk," "Innocents," "The Job," "Free Air." The water flows out in little, modest streams; but the cistern, being connected with a constant supply, is still full. Suddenly he turns on all the six taps at once. Result—"Main Street."

Will Mr. Sinclair Lewis be displeased if I call him a thinker? By this I mean that besides his imaginative insight which, of course, is his chief asset, he is also a collector of facts which he collates, ponders over and resolves into a philosophy—actual, sprightly and often impressive. This was exemplified in an article by him in The New York Evening Post of February 5 called "The Pioneer Myth." It is scathing. There would have been a terrible outcry had it been written by an Englishman. Here is a passage: "Sam (Sam Clark of Gopher Prairie) illustrates all the Americans who justify—who for a hundred years have justified—by the pioneer myth their unwillingness to ponder anything but bookkeeping and amours."

Here is another passage. It begins with a remark which is common in Gopher Prairie, "I'm so busy I have no time for reading." Mr. Lewis' comment is, "Time for the movies, auction bridge, motoring, golf, two-hour luncheons, and exacting perusal of the funnies in the evening paper they do have but, being pioneers, they cannot be expected to observe such inconsequential phenomena as 'Ethan Frome,' 'McTeague,' and 'The Titan,' such petty events as 'Men and Steel,' 'The Dark Mother,' 'Poor White' and 'Miss Lulu Bett.'"

Yet the author of "Main Street" loves Main Street; he believes in her inherent power and her future: so loving her he chastens her.

Mr. Lewis is a great reader—chiefly of the best modern novels. He may read other books: it is the novelists, the intellectual set, that he writes about and talks about. Apparently he has raced through, and assimilated all the best modern English and American novels. In his Dedicatory Introduction to "The Innocents" he said nice things about English authors, but in his recent lecture he seemed determined to make his audience read and admire the Americans. Although rather long I must quote his Dedicatory Introduction to "The Innocents":

"If this were a ponderous work of realism, such as the author has attempted to write, and will doubtless essay again, it would be perilous to dedicate it to the splendid assembly of young British writers, lest the critics search for Influences and Imitations. But since this is a flagrant excursion, a tale for people who still read Dickens and clip out spring poetry and love old people and children, it may safely confess the writer's strident admiration for Compton Mackenzie, Hugh Walpole, Oliver Onions, D. H. Lawrence, J. D. Beresford, Gilbert Cannan, Patrick MacGill, and their peers, whose novels are the histories of our contemporaneous Golden Age. Nor may these be mentioned without a yet more enthusiastic tribute to their master and teacher (he probably abominates being called either a master or a teacher), H. G. Wells."

. . . . . .

Probably I should not have written about Sinclair Lewis had I not attended his lecture at the New York Town Hall on "Modern Fiction: an Interpretation of Life." Then he became a real person to me, a vivid man, with views and enthusiasms, and humor, and irony, and gusto, who would rather make his audience laugh than cry, rather startle than impress them. Yet a serious man—in the American way, able to utter plain truths in racy idiom.

When this tall, slim, blonde, youngish man appeared upon the platform I said to myself, "William J. Locke. He is the American Locke." The parallel is open to criticism because Locke is languid and his utterance has a pleasant drawl; Lewis is quick and his utterance may be likened to a gatling-gun. In brief, Locke is an Englishman, Lewis, an American.

His lecture has been so widely quoted and commented upon that I refrain from discussing it. What interested me was that a young American author-lecturer should be able to draw a large paying audience in New York, and insist, and insist that the time had come when American literature must stand on its own broad feet, and march straightway into the Promised Land. In asides, and looking backward, now and again, over his shoulder, he threw some scraps of appreciation at his old friends, the British authors. But through most of the lecture he was in the mood of Walt Whitman when he wrote:

Clear the way there, Jonathan!
I love to look on the Stars and Stripes, I hope the lifes will play Yankee Doodle.

When the lecture was over, with my customary enthusiasm, I rushed behind to congratulate Sinclair Lewis.

"You must give that lecture in London," said I. "It would go."

He beamed. "I am going to London this summer," said he.

Has the American literary invasion of England at last really begun?

Q. R.

Alaska as an Investment

"Fifty-four years ago, on March 30, 1867, was signed the treaty whereby the United States purchased Alaska from Russia for $7,000,000. In the intervening half century the United States has taken from the territory more than 70 times the $7,000,000 of purchase money," says a bulletin from the Washington, District of Columbia, headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

A CORNER OF BRITTANY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Quimperlé contains between 6000 and 7000 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It is a sleepy old place, full of memories of the past, and seems to have no ambition for the future. Although there is a railway it has not caused Quimperlé to lose in artistic attractiveness. Surrounded as it is by hills covered with orchards, could a fairer or sweeter view be obtained anywhere in blossom time? The hills literally glow with color, and the gardens are rich with sweetness. There are old picturesque narrow streets in the lower town, to which the wooden gables give great charm.

Quimperlé owes much of its attractiveness to the women, the fêtes, and the flowers. The peasant costume is sober in color, but the spotlessness of the stiffly starched cap, epaulets, and apron give a touch of purity and distinction. But for variety in costume Plougastel has no rival. It is almost sole representative of color in Brittany. In fête time some of the women wear close-fitting dark green caps which gleam with gold-thread embroidery; their dark skirts also have a border of the embroidery, or stripes of color, white stockings, and the neatest of slippers or shoes in red and black. The prevailing headdress, however, is the spotless white cambric coiffe with large side lappets and collar.

The men have large brimmed hats with strings or ribbons gay with embroidery. Some of the southern men who often attend the fête have broad white trousers and belts, their jackets and blouses being embroidered on the sleeves. Others wear dark blue, relieved by red caps and sashes. Again others don striped trousers and spare jackets adorned with numerous silver buttons.

It is reported that the people of Plougastel trace their origin to some early immigration of Eastern nations, and this would seem to account for their love of color in costume. The Breton ronde (or round dance) is one of Brittany's most characteristic scenes. At every gathering, in the fields, public places, streets, the peasant dances the gavotte. This has been described as partly of druidic origin, by several writers, but certain figures give a scene of great jollity and fun only.

All through Brittany it is the woman who does the work; while the men are loitering, the women are winnowing, farming, cooking and working in the factories, to put aside part of the proceeds with characteristic thrift.

In the country round St. Brieuc the girls are seen carrying milk on their heads from the neighboring farms, and tending the cattle. St. Brieuc is an important center of commerce. Vegetables and butter are exported in large quantities for the European markets. Very pretty does the country round this old town look before the buckwheat has been cut. Full of old buildings, filled with memories of the past, Brittany lays no claim to the grandeur



Reproduced by permission of the artist

Breton Peasants, by A. R. Laird

of the East, but it is a land where life is lived leisurely, where simplicity reigns, and pretension is almost unknown. And what more does one want?

Widening Threadneedle Street

Subject to the agreement of the London County Council to refund half the net cost, the City Corporation has decided to widen Threadneedle Street, between Old Broad Street and Bishopsgate, at an estimated cost of £213,275. A bald announcement this, telling the modern Londoner that the City Corporation is alive to the demands of its growing traffic; but to the Londoner who loves old London, it is full of memory and meaning.

Originally Threadneedle Street was Threeneedle Street, supposedly from a tailor's sign of that nature. It runs over the center of Roman London, now buried 20 feet below the surface, whence tesseræ, tiles, Samian pottery, frescoes, and even charred barley, have been dug up at various times. At one end stands the Bank of England; not far off once stood South Sea House, where Charles Lamb worked as a clerk for a short time before he went to India House, and where the South Sea Bubble bulged and burst. Sir Isaac Newton was asked when the bubble would break, and he answered, "With all my calculations I have never learned to calculate the madness of the people."

Of pleasanter contemplation to the wanderer in Threadneedle Street today is the Merchant Taylors Hall, the largest of the Livery Company halls, erected in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The roof was destroyed and the walls damaged in the Great Fire. But a company which received its charter in 1327 could survive such a disaster, and today it is in a flourishing condition. In the large hall, adorned with stained glass and armorial bearings, may be seen Bordone's portrait of Henry VIII, Lawrence's Duke of York; Wilkie's Wellington, and Hoppner's Pitt. The Great Fire played havoc with the plate, but out of the wreckage emerged the master's mace, and the "silver yard" by which for hundreds of years the London cloth measures were corrected.

CASUAL CALLERS IN KHARTOUM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The general aspect of the houses in Khartoum during the hours when the sun is blazing overhead is of a town asleep, and yet it is surprising how often the knocker or the bell summons the boy to the door. Indeed, on some days one gets quite put out by the interruptions, especially if one has to dismiss four or five charcoal venders in succession.

For the most part charcoal or wood is used for cooking purposes, although a few persons are lucky enough to get coal for use in stoves; but the general method of cooking is on a row of canoons, that is, small grates about eight inches square let into a sort of cement platform. Below this is a tiled platform useful for resting dishes during the process of cooking, or for keeping them hot. At first one distrusts the canoon, but I, for one, have now a profound respect for its possibilities.

Charcoal is sold by the kantar, or hundredweight, and like most things in Egypt has no fixed price, so that one has to bargain over each purchase, as a rule. At the best, it is an unsatisfactory transaction because the sack bought very probably contains less than a kantar, and the charcoal varies greatly in quality. I find it useful to deal, if possible, with one merchant who knows my price, but even then he will haggle over 5 piastres. On days when the southern goods trains have brought in a good supply of charcoal a regular procession of merchants will arrive on donkeys which are loaded heavily with the sacks. As a rule the merchant ignores all arranged means of making himself heard and taps sharply with a cane on the door. It is this particular tap which annoys one as the morning goes on. Another whim of his is to give no answer to the "Who is it?" of the servant, so determined is he to gain an opportunity of dilating on the excellence of his stock, described as kuwaiyis ketir khâlis, which is the double superlative of good.

Sometimes the merchant will ask to see the lady of the house, whom he addresses as "honored lady" with many repetitions, but if he is finally dismissed, he regards her with a surprised compassion apparently resulting from the shock. The native is a born mime, with a freedom of gesticulation and facial expression that would put any cinema star to shame. On the other hand, if a bargain is struck, he deposits the charcoal as a gift of great price which his favor has procured for her; but she can nearly always surprise the twinkle of roguery in his eyes.

Less frequent are the visits from the boys who sell vegetables and fruit, but their ideas of honesty are just as eccentric. Again I have found it necessary to weed out the crowd and to concentrate on the stock of a young lad whose bargaining is fairly transparent. When he arrives with English potatoes, for instance, he immediately inquires what I am paying for them in the market and, if he learns that item, bargains accordingly. All his bargains are concluded with maleesh and the explanation that he will cheat himself rather than me. Sometimes he has a miserable makeshift of a weighing machine but usually he depends on mine. If that happens to be out on loan my vegetable boy and I guess the weight between us, and again the final impression given is that the lady of the house has made an excellent bargain. Unfortunately the lady knows quite well, by the end of her second month's residence in the Sudan, that the boy never makes a mistake disadvantageous to himself. His other mistakes are numerous.

To my thinking, the most picturesque caller is the seller of chickens, who has usually come in from the outlying districts with a stock for such a festival as the Muled el Nebi, the Birthday of the Prophet. Very often he is a pure Arab with that aloof dignity and keenly intelligent face which marks his race from other Easterns. He brings with him the atmosphere of the remote desert or the wide pasture lands. Unlike the other merchants he has a definite price and he does not smile easily. He is born with a sense of honor. His gestures are far removed from the theatrical and suggest rather the high seriousness of true drama. Shakespeare might have modeled his Moor of Venice on such a man.

Rarely we are visited by the man whose trade it is to line leaking pans with tin. He squats by the garden gate and sets out his equipment, which consists of a pan of charcoal, a big clumsy bellows made of goat's skin and a stick of solder. The bellows has a long nozzle which is stuck into a hole made in the sand, thus making a channel to convey the draught to the charcoal. The other end of the bellows is open, and the workman fills and exhausts the bag by opening and closing this aperture and, at the same time, drawing out and pressing forward the whole skin. This aperture is fitted with leather rings into which the worker puts his fingers.

First of all he scours the pan with sand; if it is flat like a frying pan he does this by working his foot in a half circle inside the pan. Next he blows his fire to a white heat, makes the pan very hot, and smears it across and across with the stick of solder. Lastly, with a handful of waste, he spreads the liquid solder evenly over the pan, making a kind of pattern of little shining whorls. The finished article is certainly a vast improvement on the scarred object submitted to him.

WEBSTER'S STATUE FOR ATHENS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A statue of Daniel Webster is to be unveiled before the Capitol in Athens on the Fourth of July as a part of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of Greece. The date was chosen in compliment to the United States, and the statue is to be a memorial to the Greek nation from American friends.

The story of Webster's part in the winning of the independence of Greece is quickly told. It was on January 19, 1824, that he spoke on the revolution in Greece before the House of Representatives in Washington. The visitors' gallery, the press gallery, and the floor itself were crowded with men and women eager to hear a flood of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A model of the statue of Daniel Webster by John Hardy

oratory on a subject which had touched the heart and the imagination of the American people. Webster said several years later that he felt that he disappointed them, but he added that he was more fond of this child than of any other of his family. It was a great speech and had its great effect, although that was not to gain the immediate passage of the resolution which he had laid before the House, namely:

That provision ought to be made, by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent or Commissioner to Greece, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointment.

This resolution, moved by Webster on December 8, together with a brief mention in President Monroe's annual message of 1823, were the first official expressions of any government favorable to the independence of Greece. Although the measure was not passed, Webster's words were spread to the hearths of every liberty-loving people in the world; it is not too much to say that they brought consternation to the councils of the Holy Alliance. More than this, they enheartened Greece to make the superb effort necessary for throwing off the shackles of Turkish oppression.

The initiative for the memorial comes from the town of Webster, Massachusetts, but the honorary committees include governors and other men in public life in all parts of the United States. Among them are many whose parents or grandparents came from Greece to America in the last century. At headquarters, the Chamber of Commerce, Webster, it is reported that the fund needed is estimated to be $25,000. It is hoped that the campaign for it will be completed by June 1. The committee appeals to the youngest of the great nations of earth in the name of the oldest. It calls to memory the New World's debt to Homer, Socrates and Phidias. It should not overlook Plato, who dreamed of a great republic, or Aristotle, who is still "the master of those who know."

Yet these are not the things which Webster marshaled forth as arguments in his plea. What he had to say of Greece "regards her, not as she exists in history, triumphant over time, and tyranny, and ignorance; but as she now is, contending against fearful odds for being, and for the common privileges of human nature." He showed that Greece in her fight for freedom was not getting the support from Russia which she had a right to expect from past encouragement to rebellion. The cause for this change in policy on the part of the Tzar, he traced to the declaration made to the world by Russia, Prussia, and Austria as members of the Holy Alliance at the conference of Laybach in 1821. They announced at that time that they held it their right to interfere when any people in attempting to overthrow a government gave an example of insubordination to their own subjects. This doctrine Webster denounced as an effort on the part of the most autocratic rulers of the world to maintain absolute monarchy against the rising tide of democracy. He pointed out its challenge to the United States, and called upon the House of Representatives to show its abhorrence of such international tyranny by expressing good will toward the republican armies of Greece.

His peroration gives an example of the eloquence of his entire speech:

"The Greeks address the civilized world with a pathos not easy to be resisted. They invoke our favor by more moving considerations than can well belong to the condition of any other people. They stretch out their arms to the Christian communities of the earth, beseeching them, by a generous recollection of their ancestors, by the consideration of their desolated and ruined cities and villages, by their wives and children sold into an accursed slavery . . . by the common faith, and in the name, which unites all Christians that they would extend to them at least some token of compassionate regard."

Rubies in the Dust

Green ivy mantles every tree-trunk that crowds upon the woodland path, and each overhanging bough is so laden with the same dense verdure that the midday sunbeams can scarcely struggle through.

It is a well trodden way, this path through the wood: a near cut between the village and the winding road that leads to the far-off town. A broad ribbon of white ripples on ahead, beneath the chequered light and shade; and in early spring, wherever a full beam of sunshine has penetrated, this path is seen to be littered with tiny, mysterious points of rose-red light, as though Aladdin had passed through the wood on his way from the magician's cave and had been dropping rubies as he went.

These specks of glowing crimson that one begins to notice on the woodland paths as soon as spring comes in England, are always a mystery to chance sojourners in the country; and many experienced village folk have been familiar with them through long years without ever guessing their true origin. Commonly you are told they are the seeds of some plant brought hither by the birds, yet not one in a hundred can name the plant from which they come. Actually they are the fruit of the ivy, as anyone can prove for himself by reaching up and plucking a bunch of the ripe ivy berries that hang so plentifully overhead. Each berry will be found to contain a group of oval kernels which, scattered by the hungry birds over night, will provide the beautiful rosy atoms that deck your path on the walk of the morrow. But even when you have found out all about ivy seeds, you may still never come to associate the colorless, inconspicuous ivy-fruits with the brilliance that you are treading underfoot. When freshly fallen, these have no attractiveness nor beauty of hue. It is the hot sun, and the crisp air that turn the pale ivy-seeds to rich red gems.

FINE OLD ENGLISH NEEDLEWORK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most splendid exhibitions of English needlework seen in Great Britain is now open at the Royal School of Needlework, Exhibition Road. Stump pictures, petit point pictures, gros point carpets, Jacobean hangings, chair coverings, gloves, boots and numerous other articles lent by the Duke of Atholl, the Duchess of Wellington, Colonel Mulliner and others give the visitor opportunity of seeing the rarest and very finest productions of the best periods of English needlework. The exhibition is small, each exhibit is of significant importance.

A pair of finely embroidered boots shows us what a small foot Henry VIII had, for he wore them on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. A coverlet about which much discussion has taken place is a monument of labor lent by Colonel Mulliner. This is a Queen Anne piece of work, showing Chinese and Portuguese influence in the figures and the very fine delicate treatment, the whole of the ground being quilted with 3-8-inch-squares, worked by hand. An art of the needle which could well be revived is the knotted stick-done with white linen threads and cords on white linen, worked by an ancestress of the Duke of Wellington. There are three very beautiful examples of this, the richness of design and variation of texture being admirably emphasized by three stitches, thick, medium and fine.

A marvelous piece of beadwork, containing more than 4000 beads to the square inch, is of the early eighteenth century and quite the finest example of this art, which was so abused in Victorian times. A pole screen in petit point is interesting because of some drawings by Thackeray made on the back of it. A patchwork quilt makes one breathless by its colossal labor, even the white ground being made of hexagons sewn together.

This and several other exhibits show with what simple means beautiful results could be obtained by embroideresses today and should do much to emphasize the fact that design in this craft is not such a wonderful and remote thing that only the few can achieve results in it.

Historically the exhibition is interesting to the student in showing various examples of the craft with technical peculiarities produced from Tudor times to the end of the eighteenth century. A settee done by H. M. Queen Caroline Mathilda of Denmark, sister of George III, when in prison in the Castle of Calle in Hanover, shows the beginning of the decline of one of the greatest crafts which has occupied women of all ages.

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SPAIN'S LOSS GIVES RISE TO A CRISIS

Following Dato Incident a Military Premier Was Felt to Be Necessary if Terrorism Showed Signs of Increasing

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The situation following upon the assassination of Mr. Dato, the Premier, was inevitably one of extreme difficulty—evidenced by the swift changes of views and sentiments that are taking place. Within two hours of the occurrence that suddenly transformed the Spanish political situation from one of a somewhat better hope than had obtained for some weeks past to another of complete confusion and chaos a meeting of the Cabinet, at the same time one of emergency and of extreme urgency, was held at the royal palace.

No minister in this crisis was ready with any sort of view as to the best procedure to be adopted for any longer period than the day, and the only thing to be done was to appoint the Count de Bugallal, Minister of the Interior, and one who had served the former Premier well as a fidus Achates in his electioneering and other schemes—although there had occasionally been pronounced difficulties between the two—as temporary president of the Council.

Finding A Successor

In these first moments of the transformed situation there was naturally on the part of the Cabinet an intense anxiety upon the question of the possibility of finding a satisfactory successor within the ranks of the party to the remarkably able and adroit leader who, by his own force of personality and clever political manipulation, had held the party together when it had been hotly assailed from the outside and had occasionally developed serious dissensions within its own ranks. It is only about a year since crisis after crisis followed in the party councils and the leadership of Mr. Dato became a matter of great difficulty then, but he held to it when many weaker men would have given way. It did not appear now, when the ministers were considering the situation, that there was any man left who could adequately take up the reins and the fear was that the attempts that had recently been made once again to accomplish something in the way of complete conservative concentration must collapse.

The political currents during the few days immediately preceding had taken one of those strange courses that hardly seem to be possible elsewhere than in Spain. How far it might have proceeded cannot now be suggested, but it is a fact that efforts emanating from the highest quarters had done something to change the situation as between Mr. Dato and his indefatigable pursuer, Mr. la Cierva. The Premier had just avoided two great difficulties that had been cast in his path on the assembly of the new Spanish Parliament of which he had been such a marvelous and, by common consent and obvious fact, unscrupulous architect.

Thorny Railway Tariffs

In the first place the Socialists had made their big attack on the government's policy and action with reference to the Catalonian terrorism and it had failed, the Chamber letting it appear that it considered the strong measures of the Governor of Barcelona, Martinez Anido, to be inevitable in the circumstances. After this, the Count de Romanones, for the Liberals, set up something of an agitation on points of foreign policy, the main burden of which was that Spain was suffering from certain errors and weaknesses of her attitude during the progress of the war. Mr. Dato again got rid of this attack, but he was still left to deal with one which was expected, and with good reason, to be more formidable than the others, that of Mr. la Cierva, who, after first conducting one of the strongest campaigns waged in political Spain for some time past, on the thorny question of the railway tariffs, had hotly assailed the Premier upon his election procedure.

In the first days of the new Cortes and before it had been properly constituted he had let it be understood that he should show implacable hostility to the ministry and that at the right moment he should open upon it the most formidable attack within his power. With the affair of the railway tariffs pending, it came to be understood that the moment for this attack was nigh, and there were many rumors, and more than rumors, in political circles that Mr. la Cierva expected to bring about the downfall of the government, while, again, it was whispered that, efforts toward conciliation of the Conservative factions being apparently doomed to failure, the Ciervists were by no means without an idea that they might take over the instrument of government into their own hands.

King Intervenes

The possibilities of the most serious Conservative crisis that has occurred for a long time were thus serious, when, as is his statesmanlike custom, the King intervened. He first of all sent for the Premier and discussed with him the forthcoming storm and how the effects of it might possibly be averted. His main idea in the course of this conversation was to induce Mr. Dato to make some concessions to Mr. la Cierva, to the end that the latter might possibly be brought into a Cabinet of Conservative concentration, urging upon him that after all Mr. la Cierva, if somewhat over zealous according to the Datist view, was an honest man and had been of great service to the State. Mr. Dato, however, was quite implacable upon this point and refused to make any concessions with such an object as that suggested. With respect and the tact for which he was famous, Mr. Dato argued with the King for a matter of three hours and finally convinced him, whereupon Don Alfonso sent in turn for Mr. la Cierva himself and made the strongest personal appeal to him to withdraw so far as he reasonably could from the position of intransigency which he had adopted.

The King's persuasions had better results in this case, and Mr. la Cierva left the palace with a promise that he would see what could be done. Almost immediately afterward he made pronouncements of a distinctly conciliatory character; these were at once taken up by the Datists, and the matter became the most interesting political subject of the moment, when suddenly the assassination.

At this grave hour the first thoughts were naturally of something in the nature of a monarchical concentration government, while some thought that a military Premier would be necessary if terrorism showed signs of any further advances. Then there was a reaction toward hopes of maintaining the Conservative fort, and so doubts and hopes alternated and must continue to do so for some time.

PROBLEMS OF THE BELGIAN CONGO

A New and Remarkable Project of Organization Will Bring Radical Reforms for Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Belgian public opinion is beginning once more, after an interval of nearly seven years, during which war and after-war problems exclusively attracted all attention, to occupy itself with the vital question of the Belgian Congo. Louis Franck, the Minister of Colonies, has, indeed, just returned from a visit of eight months' duration from that vast country, and the impressions which he there gained will have an important influence upon its future administration.

Mr. Franck's investigations were of a most thorough character, and, during his stay, the Minister traveled across wide tracts of territory by railway, by steamer, by automobile, and even by aeroplane. The investigations in question have now borne fruit in a very remarkable project of organization through which very radical reforms will be made in the administration of the Congo. The Minister learnt—and the lesson was not difficult for a man of naturally liberal outlook—that some change in the autocratic methods which Leopold the Second, the very able founder of the Independent Congo Free State, introduced, are needed if the problems which now obtain there are to be solved.

More detailed consideration of the Minister's new scheme must be left till later; but one or two main impressions which he obtained may be mentioned. For example, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that what struck Mr. Franck most of all was the depopulation which now seems to menace the basin of the Congo, as indeed the whole region of tropical Africa. This of course, is not a new problem for the Congo administrators, but it would seem that during recent years it has become more acute and now more than ever disturbs that large section of Belgian opinion which believes that in the increase in the number of natives and the development of their activities reposes the chief source of the colony's wealth.

It must, however, be admitted that there is not quite the unanimity of Belgian opinion as to the facts of the depopulation of the Congo as exists in France on the subject of the decrease in the population of the French colonies adjoining it. Whereas in France it is now widely admitted that, owing to the lack of native labor, many important colonial undertakings are threatened, there is in Belgium a fairly influential section of opinion which refuses to see or admit the extent and urgency of the problem.

Happily the views which Mr. Franck now holds will probably help to shake this section of public opinion out of its present state of highly dangerous complacency. The Colonial Minister learnt for himself—as, of course, geographers have never tired of insisting—that, in comparison with its great area, the population of the Congo is not sufficiently large. He also realizes that far-reaching measures must be adopted if the anomaly mentioned is to be removed. It will clearly be necessary, for example, to grant large credits for the introduction of new methods of hygiene.

It must be admitted that the cry of alarm which Mr. Franck raises, merely reechoes that which for years past has been raised by Congo officials and missionaries, a fact which does not render his important help any the less welcome. The problem which, as a result of her Colonial Minister's investigation, Belgium is now called upon to face is, in short, nothing less than that of the preservation of the black race in the Congo.

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MAYFLOWER RELIC FOR PEACE PORTAL

Piece of Beam in Jordans Mayflower Barn Is to Be Placed in Portal on Boundary Between the United States and Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The British Society of Friends, represented by Albert Cotterell, recently presented a piece of one of the Mayflower beams to the representatives of the American Society of Friends, to be built into the Portal of Peace erected on the American and Canadian border at Blaine, Washington. The interesting ceremony took place in the old Jordans barn, from the beams of which the relic was sawn during the proceedings, and the American representatives of the Society of Friends, who had traveled 7000 miles to receive the gift, were Samuel Hill, president of the Pacific Highway Association; J. C. Potter, executive officer of that association, and Frank Terris of Seattle. Present at the ceremony were the High Commissioner for Canada, F. T. Wade, and his daughter, Sir Basil Thompson, Gen. H. T. Hughes, and the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Moncheur.

Out of the Great Beam

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are already familiar with the story of the discovery of the Mayflower beams, and the early evidence supporting it. During the recent presentation ceremony, Dr. Rendel Harris announced that evidence of the genuineness of the discovery continued to accumulate, and there was little room for doubt that they stood surrounded by the woodwork of the actual cabin in which the Pilgrim Fathers had signed the covenant of peace. The section was sawn out of the great beam, each member of the company present using the saw in turn.

In presenting the relic, Albert Cotterell, who represented both the Jordans Hostel Committee and the British Society of Friends, said they hoped this piece of the Mayflower would be incorporated in the peace portal as a symbol of peace between the nations. Samuel Hill, in receiving the gift, made reference to the unique surroundings in which they stood. Few spots were more sacred to the American than this with the quiet old Quaker Meeting House. The Roman Catholics of Maryland and the Quakers of North Carolina had established mutual toleration and freedom of religious thought. The spirit of these early Quakers he said, must be carried forward today, if we were to progress toward a more perfect human society. Accepting the log, Samuel Hill said with emotion: "I thank thee, and I take it feeling the responsibility it conveys—a link of peace between Great Britain and the United States of America. I am glad, that this link was forged on Lincoln's birthday, which is always celebrated as a holiday throughout the States."

An Elizabethan Strong Box

This section of the Mayflower beam will subsequently be incorporated in the portal of peace erected to commemorate the 100 years of peace between the United States of America and Canada, a peace maintained without a single fort along the boundary between the two countries, and without a single hostile demonstration on either side during the whole of that period. On the portal is inscribed on one side the words: "Children of a common mother," and on the other "Brethren dwelling together in unity." On the door itself are the words "Open for one hundred years, may these doors never be closed." The log was placed in an Elizabethan strong box given by an Englishwoman who desires that her name should remain unknown, and Frank Terris will have charge of this box until it reaches its destination.

Marking the spot from which the section was removed a tablet has been laid bearing the inscription: "This tablet, presented by the Society of Friends, marks the place whence a piece of timber given by the British Society of Friends from the Mayflower Barn at Jordans has been taken to be placed in the Pacific Highway Association Peace Portal, located on the boundary between the United States of America and Canada. This gift commemorates our common ancestry and especially the peace which has lasted for more than 100 years between the United States of America and Great Britain."

Renewing Peace Bond

The signatures of those who took part in this interesting ceremony were written in a book which it is intended to place in the peace portal. Permanent records of the event will therefore be on public view on both sides of the Atlantic, reminding all who read of the renewal of the bond of peace in this imaginative gift. The ceremony was very simple and informal, but not the less impressive to those who took part in it. A film of the event, which included a procession with children dressed in Quaker costumes, was taken for exhibition in the United States.

In conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Cotterell emphasized even stronger than had been done in the speeches the significance of the ceremony in the general question of world peace. The peace portal, standing as it does within sight of the ships on the Pacific seaboard, on the great Pacific Highway which traverses three countries, and at the same time on the boundary between the United States and Canada, symbolized in a quite unique sense the way of peace between the nations.

In making this gift of a part of the Mayflower beam, the British members of the Society of Friends desired to forge one more link, not only with their fellow members in America and the Quaker peace pioneers of the past, but with the growing body of people everywhere who believed that the methods of peace were the methods of the new day. It stood both for their appreciation of the results of those methods on the Canadian frontiers, and their faith in their efficacy in the future.

AGITATIONS WITH A COMMON SOURCE

Sir E. Carson Says Nationalism in Egypt, India and Ireland Is Being Financed From Russia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"Sinn Fein is not so much a movement for the settling of the Irish question as for the disruption of the British Empire," said Sir Edward Carson in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently.

Sir Edward, who has for many years represented Belfast at Westminster, and only recently gave up the Ulster leadership, went on to point out that about two years ago when Tilak, a prominent Indian Nationalist leader, brought a libel action against Sir Valentine Chirol for certain articles he had written on India, Tilak stated that the movement in India was Sinn Fein, and Sir Edward has reason to know that the Nationalist movements in Egypt, India, and Ireland are all one and the same and all financed from the same sources. This he has stated frequently in the House of Commons. Many thousands of pounds are available for this propaganda, part of it coming from Russia and a great part from the United States, and he is sure that the Sinn Fein movement is not a semi-constitutional agency.

The differences between the North and South are not wholly religious, historical and racial, Sir Edward declared. Ulster consists in large measure of the descendants of settlers who came from England and Scotland and are in the main Protestant, while the remainder of Ireland is mostly Celtic and Roman Catholic. Undoubtedly, while the penal laws were in force against the Roman Catholics, an intense bitterness arose between the North and South, and nothing has taken place since to allay it. Before the establishment of the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, when the priests were educated abroad in France, Belgium and elsewhere, they were of a very moderate, broad-minded type, and Sir Edward himself has been acquainted with many of them, and has a great admiration for them. Since Maynooth started to educate the Irish priests, however, they have produced an extreme type which has backed up the young Irishmen in Sinn Fein in their extreme policy. And now, when the Roman Catholic church as a whole is desirous of bringing about a settlement and putting a stop to the murder gangs, they find they are unable to control the movement which they once fostered.

POLITICAL UNREST IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—The Nawab of Tonk, whose laws have made him unpopular with his subjects, was compelled to flee the state. He was, however, able to win back most of his soldiery, and is besieging his capital. It is reported that British troops have been involved, but to what extent is unknown. The government is maintaining a rigorous censorship and officially denying all knowledge of the affair. Ajmere, Rajputaner, is the seat of the trouble.

ITALY EXPECTS THE ELECTIONS IN MAY

It Is Believed Divided Liberals Will Rally Round the "Institutions" and Reduce Socialist and Roman Catholic Parties

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—It is generally assumed in political circles that the twenty-fifth Italian Legislature will not meet again, but that a general election will take place in May. According to the Constitution the life of a Parliament is five years, as in England, since the reform of the Septennial Act in 1911; and the present Legislature was elected only in November, 1919, and is, therefore, the shortest since the ninth, which was elected in 1865 and lasted for only 14 months. Indeed, only five out of the whole series since parliamentary government began in 1848 have been briefer. But it was foreseen at the outset that the career of this Parliament would be short, and experience has shown that it is almost impossible to govern with it.

Containing as it did at the beginning two large parties, the Socialists with 156 and the Roman Catholics with 101 deputies, neither of which was strong enough to form a Cabinet but either of which was able to upset any Cabinet, the task of any Premier was precarious, for he had no stable majority upon which he could rely.

Two Reconstructions

In this short space this Legislature has seen two reconstructions of the Nitti government and the formation of the present Giolitti Cabinet, which has depended for its maintenance upon the marvelous parliamentary skill of its veteran chief. Meanwhile, the almost constant interruptions of the Roman Catholics by the Socialists and of the Socialists by the Roman Catholics have impeded debate, while of late the abstentions have been so numerous as to cause the stoppage of business in default of a quorum. Simultaneously, the organization of the "Fascisti" outside Parliament as an antidote to the Socialists, and the subdivision of the latter since the Leghorn Congress into a Socialist and a Communist, or Bolshevist, wing, together with the decline of the Roman Catholic Popular Party, especially in Tuscany, have tempted Mr. Giolitti to cut the Gordian knot by appealing to the constituencies. That experienced electioneer has never lost a general election while he was in power; those of 1892, 1904, 1909, and 1913 are proofs of his prowess; and it is calculated that this time, the divided Liberals, who abstained in so marked a manner in 1919, will rally round "the institutions" in self-defense and thus reduce the Socialist and Roman Catholic parties.

That this is probable may be argued from the reluctance of both these parties, and notably the former, to an immediate dissolution. Once again the election will be held on the system, revived last time, of "scrutin de liste," or gigantic constituencies, instead of single-member seats. On the last occasion all Italy was divided into only 55 constituencies, instead of 508; a new election will find the number still further reduced to 34, exclusive of the new provinces, the electoral organization of which is not yet known, so that Venetia will elect as many as 25 deputies on one ticket and Catania 24, while no constituency will elect less than 10. These monster electoral colleges should break the influence of the local "bosses."

Voting for Racial Reasons

In the Trentino, however, the Roman Catholics are likely to carry the day, and in Trieste and Istria the Socialists, for whom the Slovenes, included in Italy by the treaty of Rapallo, are considered likely to vote for racial reasons. Mr. Nitti, who is a candidate for the premiership, will probably find his little band of personal followers considerably reduced; but he can afford to wait. He has lately adopted an attitude of indifference to the Allies, while the Roman Catholic Popular Party has, to a certain extent, identified itself with the anti-British activities of the Sinn Feiners. At a recent meeting in Rome on behalf of the latter, two Roman Catholic deputies spoke, and several others, besides Don Sturzo, the "boss" of the party, sent their adhesion.

Consequently, the English Roman Catholics, who are opposed to Sinn Fein, resent this intervention of the Italian Roman Catholics in a non-Italian question, about which Cardinal Bourne, the Archbishop of Westminster, has spoken out strongly. That the Italians present were not well acquainted with English affairs was shown by their denunciation of "the English Freemasons," a purely social body without political influence, whereas the Italian Freemasons are a powerful, and usually anti-clerical, organization.

Demand for Arab Emirate

The Italian colony of Libya will not send members to the new Parliament, but has received a species of legislature of its own. A deputation of Arabs has been in Rome to demand the grant of an independent state in the "Hinterland" of Tripolitania under an Arab Emir. It is believed that the real object of this creation is the fermentation of an agitation against Great Britain, France, and also Italy by a Moslem League, which is said to be behind the demand for this new Emirate. The demand has assumed the form of blackmail, because the Arabs have made the release of the 12 Italian officers and four soldiers, whom they captured in an ambush, conditional upon the grant of their terms. The captives, with a courage worthy of Regulus, the ancient Roman whose heroic resolve to go back to torture in Africa rather than gain liberty by an ignominious peace with Carthage has been immortalized by Horace, have urged the Italian government to leave them out of the question.

The Socialists are, however, favorable to the concession of the proposed Moslem Emirate; indeed, they would probably be glad if Italy were to evacuate Libya, as she last year evacuated Albania, or, at most, limited her occupation to the coast towns, leaving the Arabs of the interior to look after themselves, as, in practice, they did during the European war. The Libyan situation is described by impartial visitors as not rosente, and that colony is not likely to become a second Algeria or another Tunisia. But nine years are not long in colonial history, especially in the case of a colony taken from the Turks, who there, as elsewhere, had spent nothing upon its development. What that means the British in Cyprus since 1878 know to their cost. Everything must be created—roads, harbors, and other public works. A former Turkish colony is always an expensive luxury.

The Italian Foreign Minister

Count Sforza, who had been criticized at home while he was negotiating in London, has managed to keep his place as Minister of Foreign Affairs, despite considerable opposition in the last discussion upon his foreign policy before the Chamber rose. The Minister possesses the rare but dangerous quality of humor, and some of his flippant replies in the style of Lord Palmerston, such as those in which he described Port Baross as only "four syllables," and as a harbor "in which a ship would have her stem in Jugo-Slavian and her stern in Fiuman waters," gave offense to zealous advocates of Fiume. But Mr. Giolitti protected him, and he has weathered the storm. It is hard to find another person to take his place, for the politicians have not the requisite technical knowledge, and the diplomatists usually lack parliamentary experience. Mr. Torre, the former correspondent of the "Corriere della Sera," who is now a deputy and reporter of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Marchese della Torretta, who has been Italian Representative at Munich and at Vienna, have been mentioned.

Too much is expected of the Italian delegates at international peace conferences, where their functions must necessarily be those of a moderator. Count Sforza has a special knowledge of Balkan questions, derived from the time when he represented Italy with the Serbian Government. Since January of last year he has also been connected by marriage with the Montenegrin royal family.

Count Sforza, however, during the debate, refused to be drawn into making any declaration in favor of Montenegrin independence, and the Montenegrins and Herzegovinians in camp at Gaeta are daily joining the Jugo-Slav state and going home under the auspices of the latter, while others declined to believe in the spontaneous abdication of the young King Michael's uncle, Danilo.

Count Sforza has done his best to promote peaceful relations between Italians and Jugo-Slavs, and has loyally executed the treaty of Rapallo. In his relations with the Allies he was handicapped by the fact that the Italian position toward Germany is not the same as that of Great Britain and France. Indeed, just as, between 1882 and 1915, Italy was the member of the Triple Alliance most favorable to Great Britain and France, so now she is the member of the Triple Entente least unfavorable to Germany. In neither case could she stand alone.

SERIOUS POSITION OF LABOR IN DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The position on the Danish labor market is getting more serious owing to the ever increasing unemployment. There are now over 74,000 what might be called officially unemployed, but this does not by any means comprise all hands out of work. Unless Labor realizes that it will have to climb down a little, a further increase in unemployment is imminent, inasmuch as the whole of the iron and brick-making industries have followed the example set by the employers in the textile and footgear branch and issued first notice of a lockout, or rather stoppage of work, pending the readjustment of wages.

The notice in the two latter industries expires very shortly, when the works will be closed down, unless some arrangement in the meantime is arrived at. Of this the prospects appear to be anything but favorable, judging by the stand taken up by the men. An instance will suffice. An important bridge in Copenhagen had to be repaired, a number of men were told off to do the job, having previously demanded the exorbitant wage of six kroner (normally (6s. 8d.) per hour, to which the employer had agreed. When arrived at the bridge the men broke their agreement, demanding eight kroner per hour. This was refused and the men left there and then.

A number of Danish industries are reducing working hours and discharging hands, and not a few are closing down. There appears to be special difficulties in the electro-mechanical trade. Within a few days one concern has suspended payment and two have gone into liquidation. Prices are beginning to come down, the Danish cement factories have reduced the price five kroner per barrel, and the merchants in iron and steel materials have just reduced their quotations 20 to 30 per cent. Since October quotations in these branches have now been reduced 40 to 50 per cent, which in many cases means a serious loss to the merchants, of whom many have considerable stocks bought at high prices.

FLOOD ASSESSMENTS UPHELD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court affirmed yesterday decrees of California courts upholding assessments made by the San Joaquin Reclamation Board to pay for construction to control river floods.

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EFFECT OF FOREIGN FILMS IN ANTIPODES

Idioms of American Producers Disliked in New Zealand, and Certain Types of Moving Pictures Are Now to Be Banned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—This Dominion has its picture theaters in every city, town and hamlet, and more than 90 per cent of its films come from the United States. The result has been a perceptible Americanization of the language of the community.

American slang and idioms have replaced the colonial words to a considerable extent, and the process is continuing. New Zealand slang, it should be noted, has long contained words and phrases that had their origin in the United States and were brought here in the days of the gold rushes. Thousands of men who had tried their fortune first in California came to New Zealand in the '60s, when they heard of the gold discoveries in Otago and Westland, and they left their permanent mark upon the country. But the idiom of the picture producer is comparatively new, and it is not being welcomed by the old generation of New Zealanders.

The Minister for Internal Affairs, who is a severely practical man, is not troubled about the intrusion of the American language. But he has just informed the film importers that the picture censorship, already strict, is going to be tightened, and that after May 1, films that make a feature of crime will not be permitted to be shown in New Zealand. Dramas depicting the life of the underworld in American cities are to be banned. Three months' notice has been given the importers so that they may communicate with their American principals.

New Zealand Objects

These pictures will not do here, said the Minister to a protesting deputation of film exhibitors. "If you are dependent upon that class of picture, then the sooner your industry goes out the better, because it is no good to New Zealand. The government has decided that you shall not display pictures dealing with vice and crime, and you are being told what is expected of you."

The Minister refused to be led away from his point by the obvious retort that a rigid adherence to the rule he was laying down would bar many of the English classics. He said he would not split hairs; he was sure that the picture men and the general public understood his meaning very well. A picture version of "Oliver Twist" would not be banned because Bill Sykes and Fagin were among the characters. He would not reject "Treasure Island" on account of the pirates. Books of that sort had no degrading influence and the censor was a commonsense man who knew his job. But pictures dealing with the "low life of modern cities" were not wanted in the Dominion.

Best Work Wanted

He was convinced from his own observation and reading that if the American producers sent only their best work to New Zealand there would not be the least ground for complaint, although he would prefer to see a large proportion of the films come from Britain.

Another class of picture, added the Minister, was going to receive increased attention from the censor. He had asked the censor to give the public the benefit of the doubt in dealing with pictures of the kind that the ordinary man did not wish his sons and his daughters to see. An appeal board consisting of two nominees of the government (one a woman) and a representative of the picture men was being set up, and the censor would reject all the dubious pictures in order that they might go before the board. He believed that the board would give the picture men fair play, and the government wished it understood clearly that the gilding of vice was not going to be permitted.

The men who run the movies in this country are protesting loudly against the new regulations but their protests do not avail them much. The majority of the thoughtful people are in sympathy with the decisions of the Minister and the censor undoubtedly will do the work required of him. A small country like New Zealand cannot handle all the films that are being produced, and so it can afford to pick and choose.

CANADIAN APPEAL FOR HOME PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Canada — An earnest appeal to the housewives of Canada to refrain from purchasing goods and natural products not produced in the country was made by Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance for the Dominion, in an address to the Montreal Women's Club. The failure of the women of Canada to work in the interest of their country in this way, said Sir Henry, was largely responsible for the continued low purchasing power of the Canadian dollar. Subject to ordinary business conditions, said Sir Henry, it was the part of economic wisdom to buy certain commodities in the United States, but when the underlying ideal of fair trade disappeared, as at the present moment, and the Canadian dollar had shrunk to such an appreciable extent, a halt was urgently called for in the policy of pouring money out of the country into a market where its purchasing power had so far diminished.

The women, said the Minister, were, in the main, the purchasing agents of the nation, and if they demanded Canadian products, both natural and manufactured, they would be the savior of the situation. In some quarters, Sir Henry admitted, Canadian manufactures were not popular, but apart from manufactured goods, agricultural products, fish and foodstuffs generally were imported from the United States in astounding quantities. "What," asked the Minister, "is the matter with Canadian fruit?" During the nine months ending December, 1920, fresh and preserved fruits were imported into the Dominion of the value of $27,000,000, and of this $23,900,000 worth of fruit came from the United States. Vegetables were brought into the country during the same period to an extent representing $5,765,000, and 3,633,000 dozen eggs were imported. When it came to textiles, it was seen that over $87,000,000 worth was from the United States, and represented clothing, toilet and manicure sets, leather goods, household equipment, and many other articles. The Minister stated that by reckless purchase of American goods last year two dollars a ton had been added to the price of coal laid down in the cellars of the Canadian masses last winter.

Every article Canadians bought from the Americans had its price inflated, not for the gain of the American vendor, but because the Canadian dollar was worth only from 82 to 90 cents, as exchange fluctuated. For the sake of the poorer members of the community, to whom this increase in the price of commodities meant real hardship, the women of Canada were urged to think twice before buying goods not produced in their own country. Sir Henry admitted that it was pleasant to indulge in fruit and hothouse vegetables out of season, to wear the exclusive styles which could not be found at home, but he appealed to the women to see in the situation something more than the gratification of their likes and dislikes, and even, if in actual cash, they personally could afford to indulge their individual taste, for patriotic and humanitarian reasons and in the long run for reasons of self-preservation, they were urged to do their part in keeping the Canadian dollar within Canada. Through concerted action of this kind on the part of all the housewives of Canada the situation would soon right itself.

MEETING HOUSING NEEDS OF EGYPTIANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—As a result of the virtual suspension of house-building during the war and for some months after the armistice owing to the high costs of materials and labor, the shortage of houses in the large towns became particularly acute, especially as through prosperity there was a heavy demand for better class houses. In order to put a stop to profiteering on the part of the landlords a rent law was passed fixing the maximum increase of rent at 50 per cent over pre-war rates, but this did not of course alleviate the house shortage.

A few months ago, however, the government decided to assist the public and especially its employees by encouraging an extensive building scheme at Heliopolis, the new town on the Eastern Desert some five miles northeast of Cairo. Under an agreement recently concluded the government has guaranteed a loan of £E400,000 by the Credit foucier Egyptian to the Heliopolis Company, which undertakes to construct within a specified time 600 dwellings. These will be offered at certan fixed rates to government officials, ranging from workmen's houses at a rent of from £E1 to £E2 per month to villas for higher officials at £E30 to £E40, the average monthly rent being about £E7½.

While these rates were exceptionally favorable a few months ago the general fall in prices all round since then may cause some hesitation on the part of the official whom it was to benefit, especially as the Ministry of Finance has just decided that the war bonus of 60 per cent of his salary shall be reduced to 40 per cent. As, however, in spite of a general revival in the building industry there is still a great shortage, and as the Heliopolis Company promises to improve the service on the electric railway connecting this clean and pleasant suburb in the desert with Cairo, many non-officials will be glad to take over any of the better type houses which may not be required by government employees.

OBJECTIONS TO HOME RULE BILL

Lord Midleton Says All Guarantees Given to Southern Unionists Have Been Disregarded

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A large gathering of important Southern Unionists attended a meeting of the executive committee of the Anti-Partition League recently held in Dublin, and the Earl of Midleton presided. In the course of his address Lord Midleton said that the Home Rule Bill reflected no credit on the House of Commons or the government. All the guarantees given to the Southern Unionists, even by the Prime Minister, were disregarded. He referred to the amendment effected by the Lords in the passing of the bill, which made it at least a better measure than it had been. The Lords had succeeded in obtaining a second chamber for both North and South, and they were also enabled to put out the provision that an owner of property in Ireland, with domicile in both countries, would be liable to pay income tax in full to both governments.

The bill fell short, Lord Midleton said, in its financial aspect and in its provisions concerning land purchase, but in these it might be possible to effect improvements. He counseled more unity between the North and South in order that the interests of both might be safeguarded in carrying out the great services common to both. A genuine Home Rule Bill would give all imperial services to England, and all local services to Ireland, with full control over its finances. The present Home Rule Bill did not do this. It seemed to him a travesty of free institutions of democracy to attempt to put this act into force in the South of Ireland, in April or May next, as the chief secretary had said would be done, and, he stated, a protest should be made against it.

Elections Untimely

The country, His Lordship remarked, was in no condition for elections. There would be no freedom of travel or free voting. It would be unreasonable to elect a body of men to be held responsible for the government's present actions. Supposing an insufficient number of men were found to take the oath of allegiance, which is compulsory under the act, the alternative would be crown colony government. He believed that neither peace nor prosperity would result from a premature attempt to bring into being an act which no section of the South wished to accept.

The difficulty of getting the English electorate to agree to further financial concessions was pointed out by Lord Cranmore and Browne, who urged compromise in this respect, and agreed with the chairman that it would be impossible to carry out elections under martial law. Men attempting to form a parliament now would be misunderstood, and ostracized later on, because of their efforts to help the government of the day. They all longed for peace and were willing to hold out the right hand of fellowship to all their fellow-countrymen except those who craved for the impossible.

Separation Regretted

The Earl of Mayo having spoken in support of the new Land Bill the following resolution was proposed by the Right Honorable the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin: "That this league strongly deprecates any attempt to bring the Government of Ireland Act into operation in the South of Ireland in the present condition of the country, as such a course would be likely to accentuate present trouble, and to retard a permanent settlement." He stated that while they all regretted separation from the North, they did not wish to embarrass or hinder either them or the government, but since the Southern Unionists had not been consulted as to the clauses in the new act, he was of the opinion that to put it in operation now would accentuate the trouble in the country.

The parliament, the Earl of Mayo pointed out, would be dissolved unless half the members took the oath, and he did not believe that anything like half could possibly be elected. In the alternative, important men would then be asked to form a committee in support of crown colony government. They would be exposed to all the odium which is necessarily attached to coercion of that kind, and to extreme personal danger. Such men would, therefore, exclude themselves from public life in the future. Concluding, the provost said that all members of the league were prepared to work heartily with all parties, even though the government of Ireland might proceed on lines not altogther agreeable to themselves.

Sir Robert Woods emphasized the absurdity of a government calling itself democratic while seeking to hold, under present conditions, elections supposed to give expression to free opinion. He was convinced it would only be a grotesque travesty of a perfectly free institution. The provost's resolution was passed unanimously.

UNIVERSITY IN NEED OF FUNDS

Large Number of Students in Edinburgh Makes Need for Funds and Facilities Urgent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The University of Edinburgh is in urgent need of funds to carry on its work and increase its accommodation for students. At the present time it is impossible to enroll all who wish to matriculate in some of the faculties, and new buildings are required at once for the departments of chemistry, natural history and geology. It is estimated that the cost of the projected building scheme necessary to meet the increasing demands on the university is about £500,000 and the appeal has been issued for funds to provide the additional accommodation.

Approximately, the government has doubled its grants to universities since 1914 but as regards fees paid by the students for matriculation, tuition and graduation, which is the other chief source of the university's income, it is pointed out that these have remained up to now at their pre-war rate. It is absolutely necessary, however, that money must now be obtained if the university is to fulfill its functions in an adequate manner, and if it is not in the immediate future, as during the past year or two, to shut its gates on many young men and women who desire to enter.

It is proposed to raise the matriculation fee from one guinea to two guineas, and the fees for graduation by an amount varying from 33 1-3 per cent to 50 per cent. Including the ensuing summer term enrollments, it is anticipated that the matriculation for the present year will number close on 5000.

At a meeting of the general council of the university, Dr. Morgan, chairman of the business committee, expressed the view that it was one of the very encouraging features of the present educational situation that there was such a largely increased demand for university education throughout the country. In Edinburgh the demand had been so great as to be positively embarrassing. It had been a tradition of Scotland that everyone who wished to attend a university should have the opportunity of doing so, and a large increase in capital expenditure and annual income was necessary if they were to deal adequately with the problem.

Sterling Craig remarked that what they were doing, and the asking for powers to increase the maximum official salary for the purpose of reckoning the pensions of university principals and professors, clearly marked the end of the democratic universities they knew 30 years ago. They were following the example of Oxford and Cambridge, which in a way was a pity, but he supposed could not be avoided. It is proposed that the maximum salary of principals should be raised to £1800 and of professors from £900 to £1200.

Professor W. P. Paterson thought a special effort should be made to bring the appeal before all old students of the university wherever they were situated. There must be thousands of them, he said, if not tens of thousands, who had been signally prosperous in the world, and who would be only too proud and pleased to do something for their old university if its needs were brought before them.

He considered they had something to learn from American universities, in that respect. The esprit de corps of a university like Princeton was a very real and very remarkable thing. Principal Sir J. Alfred Ewing said the suggestion was a good one. The farther one went from Edinburgh the more one realized how strong the sentiment of loyalty was on the part of the graduates of the University. It was to the sentiment that they should appeal.

INDIA'S COUNCILS GET UNDER WAY

Debates in the Legislatures May Not Be Showy but They Are Constructive — Strong Plea for Stricter Economy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India — The Duke of Connaught's visit to India terminated at Bombay and it was there he fulfilled his final list of engagements before sailing for England. His visit to Bombay had aroused some apprehension as the city has close upon a million inhabitants, and is crowded with mills and an industrial population, most of it working under the most wretched conditions. Strikes are always the order of the day, and though noncooperation has not been particularly successful among the students, Mr. Ghandi's home is in the presidency.

There were large crowds present to meet the royal visitor, who was returning to Bombay after an absence of 18 years. The crowds were considerable near the station, but in parts of the city there was a considerable hartal. This was most extensive the second day of the visit when practically every shop was closed and there were no vehicles plying for hire, to the great inconvenience of passengers disembarking from the mail boat. When His Royal Highness opened the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. George Lloyd, the Governor, opened the proceedings in a very forceful speech, and in this connection it may be pointed out that both the Governor of Bengal, Lord Ronaldshay, and Mr. George Lloyd of Bombay are able men, who had traveled most extensively in Asia prior to entering on their present posts.

Future Work Outlined

The Duke, in his reply, recalled his previous experiences when Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and pointed out the work in front of the Legislature, the very difficult conditions of reclamation of the rocky soil, the housing problem, the contrasts between great wealth and great poverty. On this day his reception was perhaps the best of any; the shopkeepers had largely got tired of shutting their shops and losing business, and most of the public vehicles were on the streets.

These details are mentioned, not in any feeling of snobbishness but because it was an interesting trial of strength between the forces rallying to the side of constitutional development and order and the forces which, unchallenged, would plunge India swiftly into chaos. Some people deplore the fact that matters should have been allowed, through what they consider dilatoriness on the part of the government, to drift to such a state that it is an open question which side has won. It is expected that the future will show that it was the Duke's personal appeal to the Legislative Assembly at Delhi that will have proved the turning point. After all, the elected and nominated members of the Council of State, Legislative Assembly, and the different legislative councils hold the field.

Debates Amicable

All are hard at work except the Punjab at Lahore, which opens almost immediately. All have been distinguished by the inordinate number of questions asked—some, it must be confessed, of a rather trivial nature. The debates of all have been conducted in a most harmonious and amicable manner. A motion was brought forward in the Legislative Assembly criticizing the administration of martial law in the Punjab and calling for the cancellation of pensions, annuities and gratuities to the censured officer. After quite a friendly debate this last clause was withdrawn, the mover of the restriction explaining he had no wish to be vindictive.

All the councils have, at the outset, been fired with a desire for economy, which has principally taken the form of demanding a reduction of ministerial salaries. It may be repeated that in all the legislative (provincial) councils the system known as dyarchy is in operation. The Governor has to help the executive councilors, who deal with the reserved subjects, and ministers, who are in charge of the transferred subjects. The government stands firmly for the basic ideal of equality of status between the councilors and ministers, and after lively debates, in particular in the Bengal and United Provinces councils, the plan was decisively affirmed. Ministers are always Indians, executive councilors generally, but not always European.

Officialdom Warned

There is little doubt officialdom may have to shake itself up and recognize the new order. During the last few days the Council of State have thoroughly debated the Labor recommendation of the International Conference recently held at Washington, District of Columbia, as a committee of the League of Nations, and so have the Legislative Assembly. In the latter an amendment moved by Sir Alexander Murray in a very reasoned speech advocating that the age limit for factory employment should be raised from 9 to 11 years instead of 12 was defeated. Other subjects discussed have been in the Council of State—fiscal autonomy for India. The motion was withdrawn on the ground that it was premature, and that India would get fiscal autonomy in due course.

The composition of the Indian Moslem deputation in connection with a possible revision of the Treaty of Sèvres was also discussed, and in the Legislative Assembly the Esher report (on the reorganization of the Indian Army) was a topic of debate and a motion that provincial government should have a say in such an All-India subject as the military budget was rejected by the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, tenacious of its rights.

Strikes Flicker Out

These debates may not be showy, but they are constructive building work. How different from the barren activities of the noncooperators. It is significant that in his recent speeches, Mr. Ghandi has laid the greatest emphasis on the peaceful side of his movement; he has emphasized more the "nonviolence" than the noncooperation. He has said that there will be no "swaraj" within nine months if there is one case of violence.

The futility of the whole thing in practice is shown by the fact that the Calcutta strike of students, which was held a few weeks ago and was going to make a new heaven and earth of India, has flickered and fizzled out. The so-called National University founded by Mr. Das recently had 500 students attending. There are now 30. The tramway strike, which was becoming rather violent in its later stages, the European police on one occasion being compelled to fire with fatal effect, has also terminated in the return of the men to work while their grievances are being investigated.

PROPOSED SEPARATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The proposal advanced before the Dominion House of Commons by Col. C. Peck, the member for Prince Rupert, that British Columbia, north of the 52d parallel, should, with the inclusion of the Yukon, be constituted a separate province, has aroused wide interest here at the headquarters of the provincial government. Sympathetic consideration toward any such proposal will be vigorously combated by the local authorities, as such partitioning of British Columbia would mean the passing from under the control of the government here of the richest territory in the Province. It is pointed out that the proposed new province would only contain a population of some 50,000 people, and that, while a plebiscite among these might easily result in a decision for separation from British Columbia, still such a course should not be taken without the consent of the people of this Province as a whole. It is further argued that the boundaries of this Province are clearly defined by the Act of Confederation and are recognized by the British North America Act, and, therefore, the change proposed could not be brought about without the consent of the Canadian people.

The proposal, however, has led to the renewal of an old agitation that Vancouver Island should be constituted a separate province. A resolution favoring this is now before the Victoria City Council, and if it is indorsed it will be sent for the consideration of the Associate Boards of Trade of Vancouver Island. Public opinion is of a tripartite character on the subject. There are many who favor the separate province idea, many others who believe that great advantages would accrue if Vancouver Island reverted to the status of a crown colony of the British Empire, while others are averse to any change being made in the present political status. The future of the island gives promise of provoking considerable discussion, but in government quarters there is no idea entertained that any change will be effected.

CHINESE WIRELESS CONTRACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN Denmark—In connection with the vexed question of the Chinese wireless contracts, the "National Tidende" learns that the Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company, as well as the British company concerned, lodged a protest with the Chinese Government against the concession to the American Federal Wireless Company to build a wireless station at Shanghai. Both companies have telegraph concessions of long standing in China, which, apparently, they regard as being infringed by the American concession. The Great Northern Company sent a protest direct to the Chinese Government, and the Danish Minister in Peking also made representations in the matter.

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MR. O'CALLAGHAN AGAIN ORDERED OUT

Secretary of Labor Announces Decision Following State Department Ruling Lord Mayor Is Not a Political Refugee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who has been permitted to go about at will in the United States for more than four months in the interest of Sinn Fein propaganda, under the fictitious guise of a "seaman," and in violation of the law, must leave the United States not later than June 5, according to a decision reached yesterday by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

The announcement of the Secretary of Labor came after several days of indecision on the part of the Labor Department, following the ruling by the Department of State, refusing to sustain the plea made on behalf of Mr. O'Callaghan by his counsel that he is a political refugee and therefore entitled to "asylum" in the United States.

This plea the State Department found invalid, and in a ruling dated April 4 said so, thus causing the O'Callaghan case to revert to the status it was in when William B. Wilson, former Secretary of Labor, was so completely hoodwinked by the adroit maneuver executed by Judge J. T. Lawless of Norfolk, Virginia, and Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, in appealing the case to the Department of State from the Labor Department. The move was made in order not to carry out the understanding with Secretary Wilson that Mayor O'Callaghan should leave the country by February 13. That this understanding existed was fully revealed by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, who reprimanded the Labor Department for bringing the law into disrepute by the dilatory tactics pursued in the case.

Delay Since April 4

Why Secretary Davis has delayed since April 4 in reaching a decision when the facts were so plain could not be learned. It was indicated that several attempts were made to refer the case back to the State Department, while that department held that the plea of political asylum having been denied, it took no further cognizance of the case.

Secretary Wilson based the departure order on the fictitious status of "seaman," which was secured for Mr. O'Callaghan through pressure brought to bear on the Labor Department. The facts in the case were such as to make it appear that throughout the proceedings Secretary Wilson was completely outmaneuvered.

In his statement, Secretary Davis declared that as Mr. O'Callaghan reverted to his status of "seaman" he was entitled to 60 days' grace to "reship foreign." This is the usual custom in the case of "seamen," the Secretary said. The ruling takes no cognisance of the fact that Mr. O'Callaghan is not a seaman, never was a seaman and never had any intention to "reship foreign" in that capacity. Thus, it will be seen that the legal chicanery and fiction in the meshes of which the case became entangled still surround it, although the Department of Labor ruling is at least a belated attempt to vindicate the laws of the country.

The Secretary's Statement

The 60-day grace will expire on Sunday, June 6. Following is the statement issued by Secretary Davis:

"Daniel O'Callaghan arrived at Newport News January 4, 1921, as a stowaway. My predecessor in office ruled that having been impressed as a seaman on the voyage, O'Callaghan had the status of a seaman, and allowed him to land as an alien seaman, with the privilege to reship foreign. The law does not prescribe the time within which an alien seaman must so reship foreign, but it has been the practice to allow him sufficient time to find a ship. The universal practice the world over is that a reasonable time be allowed. What is a reasonable time depends upon the amount of shipping from foreign ports which enter and leave a given port. The practice in the United States has been to allow 60 days, that being considered a reasonable time.

"O'Callaghan desired to enter as an alien, but not having a passport nor being on the visèed crew list of the ship on which he arrived, he could not be admitted as an alien unless the Department of State waived the passport requirement. While at large as an alien seaman, O'Callaghan applied to the State Department for a waiver of passport requirement. After being considered for some time by the State Department this request was denied by the former Secretary of State. Thereupon O'Callaghan, through his attorneys, requested further time to reship foreign as an alien seaman so that he might present to the Secretary of State a memorial in the nature of a plea for the right of asylum because of political persecution.

Plea of Asylum Denied

"Secretary of Labor Wilson declined to extend the time unless it was made to appear that the Secretary of State would consider a plea of asylum, if presented. Therefore it was made to appear to Secretary of Labor Wilson that Secretary of State Colby had agreed to give consideration to the plea of O'Callaghan as a political refugee and entitled to refuge in the United States. Upon that showing Secretary of Labor Wilson stipulated that he would extend the time of departure for Mr. O'Callaghan until after the Secretary of State shall have passed on the plea and the briefs filed in support thereof. The Secretary of State has since notified the Secretary of Labor that this plea of asylum has been denied.

"There is nothing now before the Secretary of Labor with reference to this case. O'Callaghan stands as an alien seaman with the privilege to reship foreign. Under the stipulation of my predecessor the time during which O'Callaghan should reship began to run from the time of the announcement of the ruling of the Secretary of State denying his plea of asylum. I have no doubt that O'Callaghan will comply with the logic of the situation and reship foreign as an alien seaman within the rule."

O'Callaghan Counsel's Statement

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — "O'Callaghan will remain in this country until he considers it safe to return to Ireland," said Michael Francis Doyle, his attorney, who issued this statement:

"The decision of the Secretary of Labor vindicated O'Callaghan's claim to the right given seamen under the immigration laws. The Department of Labor had no authority under the law for a writ of deportation and notice was served on the Labor Department that a writ of habeas corpus would be immediately applied for if any effort would be made in that direction. O'Callaghan will remain in this country until he considers it safe to return to Ireland.

"The decision of the State Department that O'Callaghan is not a refugee reverses every other decision where this principle was involved. Secretary of State Hughes based it on the ground that he was not pursued in this country by the British Government, nor his surrender asked for. The fact that he was pursued in his own country and his life endangered because of his political opinions would be sufficient for seeking refuge in this country.

"Such was the decision of our government in the case of Louis Kossuth and other patriots who fled from Europe during previous revolutions."

WHY CABLE PERMIT WAS WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Permit for the operation and maintenance of the Western Union cable between Key West, Florida, and Cojimar, Cuba, was revoked by President Wilson after reports that the Western Union would use this line to connect the Barbados-South America cable to American shores, it was disclosed yesterday by a government brief filed in the Supreme Court.

When the Navy Department forcibly prevented in August, 1920, the landing of the Barbados-South American cable at Miami, the brief said, the Western Union Company "undertook to circumvent the government in an indirect way" by splicing into the cables already laid from Cojimar, making a direct line by way of Cojimar between Florida and Brazil.

"Learning of this, the President on November 20, 1920, revoked the permit theretofore issued," the brief continued, "and transmitted to the Western Union a modified permit covering all three of the cables between those points. This modified permit contained among other things a provision that these lines should not be a link in and should not have any connection with any foreign cable system enjoying in Brazil or elsewhere rights denied American cable companies. The Western Union refused to accept this modified permit."

The case is an outgrowth of a long fight between the government and the Western Union. It is in the form of an appeal by the government from lower court decrees refusing to enjoin the company from landing a cable on the shores of Florida without a permit. A temporary restraining order against the company was issued pending the prosecution of the appeal.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Overcrowding caused by the arrival in Constantinople of masses of Russian refugees and of Musselmans immigrants, prohibition of importation of food from occupied regions, and lack of housing due to successive fires which have half ravaged the town, have increased the cost of living to an incredible degree and reduced the Turkish population to great misery, according to a letter received by the League of Nations News Bureau here. The letter, addressed by representatives of the Turkish and Musselmans Women's societies and associations to the League of Nations, asserts that 500,000 women and children are now in great need in Constantinople and that the local relief and charitable societies find it impossible greatly to improve conditions.

CARPENTERS GO BACK

WOBURN, Massachusetts — Eight hundred carpenters in Woburn, Reading, Stoneham, Winchester, Wakefield, Lexington and Melrose, have resumed work after a strike of two months. The men who quit work because of a wage cut of 10 cents an hour to a 90-cent rate went back under a temporary award of 95 cents an hour, made by Mayor Bernard J. Golden of this city acting as arbitrator. An arbitration board will be named by employers and employees, with the understanding that a final award shall be made on April 20.

VENEZUELAN MISSION ARRIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Venezuelan mission which on April 19 will present to the city of New York the Farnham statue of Simon Bolivar in Central Park arrived here yesterday on the steamship Tolon from Panama. The chairman is Dr. Esteban Gil Rogers, Foreign Minister of Venezuela.

NINETEEN AGAINST SAMMY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sitting within a space formed by a rectangle of tables were 19 men who were fairly representative of the best chess talent in New England. Banked on all sides were row on row of spectators watching little Sammy Rzeschowski briskly circulating the rectangle, playing the white's game on all 19 squares. Round and round he went, in the early phases of the game, pausing at each board usually for but a glance at his opponent and at his opponent's move, making his own play so quickly that he scarcely seemed to stop in his course. On occasion when his opponent was inclined to make several moves, the boy would respond as long as the other cared to play, and then pass along. It was noticeable that none of the players was a match for him in quick play. The few who stayed in the game through the whole evening were the ones who declined to make more than one move to each of Sammy's circuits of the rectangle.

From the balcony several hundred additional observers sent down their murmurings of interest to join those of the terraces of people on the floor. In these murmurings there was almost a tone of incredulity. How could that boy in knickers hope at best to defeat more than three or four of those seasoned chess strategists? Even as one saw Sammy build up positions that obviously puzzled many of his opponents, one felt that there must be a catch in the whole strange business somewhere.

One wondered whether Sammy might not have a code whereby he could get tips on particularly tough problems from his English teacher, who is presumably a chess expert, and who ambled around the inclosure all through the evening, watching the play over the heads of the boy's opponents. Two or three times Sammy peremptorily beckoned to his teacher to come outside. A strange sort of chess consultation, indeed, for Sammy and his teacher looked at each other all the time they whispered. This, it would seem, was certainly carrying memorized chess pretty far. The talk would last a half-minute or so, and Sammy would then resume his industrious circuits of the tables.

During the first hour of play Sammy seemed inclined to study his opponents' faces nearly as much as he did their actual moves. Perhaps he sought to discover betrayals of puzzlement to tell him whether his present lines of attack were succeeding; or whether it would be well to vary his play. He looked up into the players' faces while he was considering moves, and after he had made his play, usually setting the piece down with a decisive thud that could be heard all over the hall, he looked quickly up again as if to catch any unconscious response the other's face might reflect. Sometimes after he had taken a preliminary survey of the board and the face of player number 6, say, he would throw back a steady look of several seconds' duration at the face of the player number 5, watching possibly for some belated expression of confidence or bewilderment.

Nearly every one of Sammy's opponents, in their intentness of thinking, kept one hand to the forehead, or used it to cover the mouth, as if to hide any visible hint of his thoughts from the boy. Some knuckled their fists into their cheeks in their process of trying to plot as many moves ahead of the play as Sammy was plainly doing. Some baffled ones indulged in frequent dry shampoos, or rumpled their hair with one hand. After the four hours of play it is doubtful if any of the players, except the closely cropped, and many of the spectators, could not have used a comb and brush to advantage.

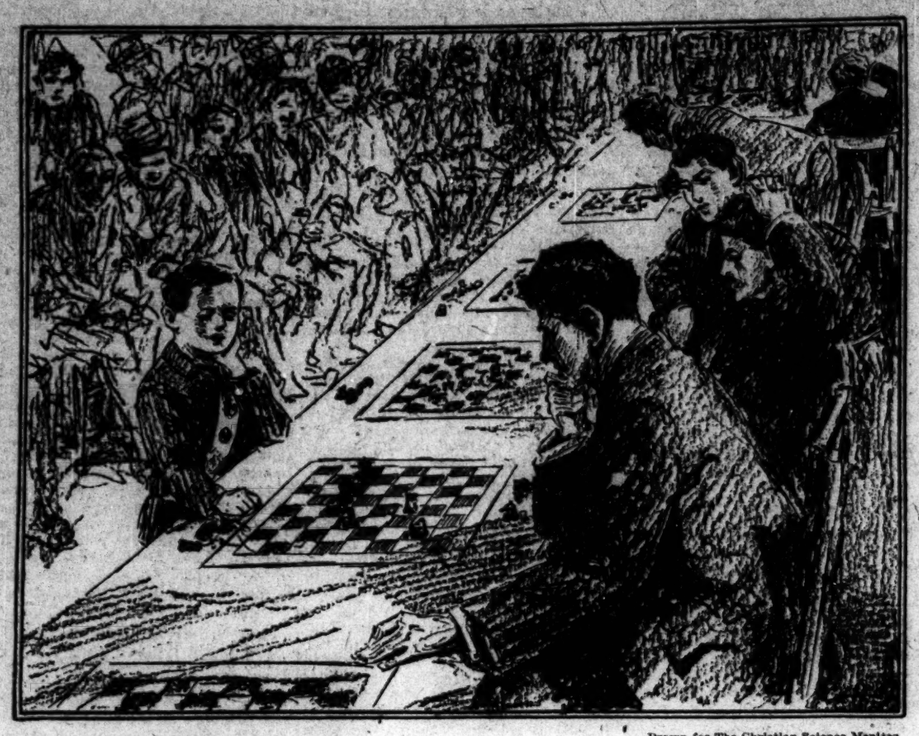
Sammy, however, exhibited none of the common signs of intense thinking. One could only conclude that he was taking things easily, as, indeed, his first win, which came after 10 moves, plainly indicated. His thick brown hair was not roughed up once. Sometimes a particularly heavy forelock would drop down across his forehead and he would push it up again. Sometimes he would pick up a captured queen or bishop and roll it gently on its base in a semi-circle while he cogitated calmly. The ceaseless murmur of whispered conversation troubled him not at all, but when, after a brilliant unexpected stroke one enraptured onlooker started to applaud, Sammy's quick frown stopped the hand-clapper before palm met palm for the second time.

There was something cherubic about Sammy, solemn though he was throughout the whole evening. His face has still the freshness of a very little boy, and at the rare times when he stopped for protracted study of a board and leaned his cheek upon his hand, he looked a cherub indeed. His face changed so little in expression that his opponents could have learned little from scrutiny. Only once did he show surprise, and that came when he discovered that, as a result of having overlooked an obvious reply on the previous round, his opponent was in a position to mate in three moves. Sammy shook his head incredulously, and one looked to see him call his teacher into consultation. But no, having decided that his mistake was irreparable, he rapidly set back on the board the half dozen pieces that had been exchanged in the plays of the preceding round. Then, having made the correct move in place of the one that had lost him the game, he pushed all the pieces together into the middle of the board with as little sign of chagrin as there had been of exultation when he had won several preceding games.

That was the only game he lost that night. He drew 2 and won 16. One doubts, however, if the winning of the 16 meant as much to him as the losing of the one. Afterward he played the game over and pointed out his blunder, remarking with some slight disgust, "Now wasn't that a childish thing to do?"

But not even the loss of that game, it seems, came into the several consultations with his English teacher that evening. Nor was he complaining about the noise in the hall, although he clapped both hands to his ears when the whole gathering cheered one of his lightning finishes. Later it became known that he had not been talking chess with his teacher at all. He had merely been trying all the evening to win the absolute promise that Sammy should be allowed to drive an automobile on the morrow, with no one else holding on to the steering wheel. It was just before the simultaneous exhibition concluded that the boy was satisfied with his prospects for that motor ride.

Then, that he might get through the crowd more quickly, the boy's teacher picked him up and carried him out of the hall. And Sammy, smiling almost for the first time during the evening, piped out over his teacher's shoulder, "Good night, all."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Occasionally he stopped for a protracted study of the board

AGREEMENT TO CURB EXPENDITURES URGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan to suspend their naval programs for five years is urged by the League for Democratic Control, in announcing that Miss Jane Addams of Chicago will devote several of her addresses during a visit to Boston to the question of disarmament. Pointing to the now well-known figures which show that the United States spends more than 90 per cent of its income on wars, the league calls upon the President to negotiate a "naval holiday" as a basis for any conference on world disarmament, and upon Congress to limit both military and naval appropriations until a conference of the nations has been held on this subject. Miss Addams, who is chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, has worked for some means to insure world peace since a meeting at The Hague in 1916, and is sailing this month to attend the Congress of the league which is to be held in Vienna.

CONSTABULARY AS ENFORCEMENT AID

Illinois Anti-Saloon League, While Disclaiming Sponsorship of Proposed Law, Would Welcome It as Right Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Denial of the inference by a local paper that the Anti-Saloon League is backing the state constabulary bill now before the Legislature is made by F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the league. In attempting to place the responsibility for the proposed act, one of the Chicago evening papers has attributed the bill to the Anti-Saloon League as a means for possible prohibition enforcement, in an apparent effort to create prejudice against the Anti-Saloon League on the part of those who oppose the bill. The conclusion was arrived at from the fact that Senator Henry M. Dunlap of Savoy and Representative Howard P. Castle of Barrington, who are well known to be drys, are the sponsors for the bill.

"The Anti-Saloon League is in no way responsible for the bill," said Mr. McBride, "but as a matter of law enforcement I should like to have some such bill passed, as I have seen how such constabulary forces have helped in the enforcement of the law in states where they exist. This measure, however, is in no sense an Anti-Saloon League proposal, although we would like to see it passed because it has helped with the carrying out of the law in Michigan and Pennsylvania. I know of its working in Pennsylvania, for I have lived there and seen that it is worth while. We are not asking our people to support the measure."

Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, which is opposing the bill because it may provide the means of interference in labor disputes, says that the state police auxiliary committee, which goes from one state to another to create a constabulary in each, is the power behind the measure, and that he has never had the slightest reason to believe the Anti-Saloon League or any other organization of business men or bankers is behind it.

The Illinois Manufacturers Association, through its secretary, John Glenn, voices its opposition to the measure, because "it is unfair, in that it discriminates against manufacturers, who for 20 years have urged legislation which treats all people alike, that there may be no privileged class.

"The measure limits the jurisdiction of the police," said Mr. Glenn, "in that it provides for the calling out of the constabulary upon the order of the Governor of the State in case of strike, and while a manufacturer is waiting for the Governor's order to protect his property his plant may be destroyed."

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS CONVENES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Delegates to the convention of the National League of Women Voters, which opened here yesterday with representatives present from every part of the United States, devoted the day to meetings of seven standing committees. Each committee prepared a program of proposals on which the convention will take action before the week ends.

Proportional representation in Congress, state legislature and city government elections was advocated by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

The committee on uniform laws relating to women may ask the convention to advocate that this be accomplished by an amendment to the federal Constitution.

Shorter working hours for women, minimum wage laws, prohibition of night work, mothers in industry and industrial education for women, are some of the problems the committee on women in industry will report on.

American citizenship, child welfare, election laws, food supply and social hygiene were under discussion in committees yesterday. Today the first general session will be held.

COUNCIL FORMED TO REPRESENT STATES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Final steps in the formation of an organization which seeks to establish a means to the expression of a coherent and authoritative statement of the needs of New England were taken yesterday at a meeting of the New England States Council which draws together the state-wide commercial, agricultural, industrial and banking organizations of the several states. It is explained that there has been a recently growing appreciation that New England has been hampered in presenting its case in the national capital by the lack of a group empowered to talk for the six states as a whole and able to talk on the basis of exhaustive inquiry into the particular problem.

Eighteen state organizations were represented at the meeting which was concerned with drafting and approving constitutions and bylaws and electing an executive committee. Once under way it is planned to have standing committees appointed to deal with recurrent subjects and special committees for investigation of issues of extreme importance. It is hoped that the organization will permit a vote on a certain question to be taken quickly in order that a stand can be taken without the delay of referendum to the several member groups, but a referendum would be taken if time permitted.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRICE EFFECTS ON AUSTRALIAN MINES

World-Wide Slump in Metal Quotations Following Long Strike Causes Depression in New South Wales District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Broken Hill, the wealthy mining heart of Australia, has been feeling acutely the depression caused by the slump in the world's prices of metals. This slump, following the long strike, has stopped many of the mines and filled the city with unemployed. An interesting analysis of the position has been made by the Mining Managers Association in reply to an appeal from the town clerk, Mr. J. N. Jonas.

The association's explanation of the conditions in Broken Hill showed that the mines had been closed down for the following reasons:

Falling metal prices.

Rising costs, including wages, fuel, stores, etc.

Rising smelting costs, including wages, fuel, stores, etc.

Rise in transport costs on railways, interstate shipping, etc.

Rise in handling costs at points of shipment, or transshipment of both concentrates and metals.

Fire at Port Pirie smelters.

Heavy reduction of companies' resources due to the long period of enforced inactivity.

The fall in metal prices was clearly the most important factor, and the immediate outlook in this respect was still very unfavorable. Lead consumption in Europe had fallen rapidly and continental selling competition, under financial pressure, was keen.

Price and Production

"The ability of Australia to find an outlook for her production apparently depends—unless consumption in Europe expands—on her power to displace supplies from other countries," says the explanatory letter. "This, in turn, is a matter of selling price, which is governed by cost of production. At the present moment the companies are advised that the shipment of heavy supplies from Australia would further demoralize prices, increase the losses of producers here, prolong the present difficult period, and would not increase consumption.

"In this regard it is desirable to point out that the London market slump in lead occurred with practically no supplies from new production whatever from Australia, and that after the destructive fire at the Port Pirie smelters, and the temporary cessation of the limited operations at Broken Hill, metal prices in London fell further instead of, as might naturally have been expected, improving. Further, threatened legislation against the use of white lead, which is the largest outlet for pig lead in the world, is seriously affecting consumption in the United Kingdom and imperils the whole industry."

Maintaining Industry

The companies pointed out that their desire to maintain the industry and its workers was proved by the fact that from July 1, 1919, to December 31, 1920, a period of almost entire nonproduction owing to industrial troubles, the Broken Hill mining companies spent £1,100,000 in maintaining the industry.

In order to assist in relieving unemployment the mining companies have decided to ship 600 tons of concentrates weekly to Cockle Creek, New South Wales, for treatment; and also, subject to the agreement of the Commonwealth Government, to send a quantity of concentrates to Europe for treatment. It is also intended to rush up a makeshift plant at Port Pirie to treat 2000 tons of concentrates per week.

IRREGULAR TREND IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in the stock market yesterday was dull and irregular. Reassuring foreign advices were counter-balanced by firmer domestic money tendencies. Later dealings were attended by confusing cross-currents. Atlantic Gulf, Utah Copper, and Twin City Rapid Transit were strong, but steels, equipments and rails reacted. Central Leather, General Electric, Royal Dutch of New York, Studebaker and United States Rubber made gains of 1 and 2 points. Republic Iron & Steel, American Linseed, with a loss of 1⅝, and Crucible Steel, which declined 1⅝, led the depressed elements. Call money was firmer at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 351,600 shares.

The close was heavy and irregular: Steel 80⅜, off ⅛; Gulf 36⅛, up ⅞; Republic Iron & Steel 62½, off 2⅛; Studebaker 77¼, up 1⅛; Leather 34¾, up 1¾.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—The total gold output of the mines of the Transvaal for the month of March, 1921, amounted to 671,123 ounces of fine gold, compared with 558,137 fine ounces in February, 651,593 ounces in January, and 625,330 ounces in February, 1920.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of the Treasury offers a new series of Treasury certificates, Series H, dated April 15, running six months to October 15, 1921, with interest at 5½ per cent. The offering is for about $150,000,000.

LAND BANKS OF UNITED STATES

Conservative Policy, Which Has Proved Successful, to Be Continued With Coming Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The conservative policy of the past that has proved successful in conducting the United States federal land banks is to be continued with the coming expansion of this service to the farmers of the country, according to a statement of the Farm Loan Board which is a bureau of the Treasury Department. The report of the board on conditions at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1920, reflects the strong position of the banks which, though comparatively a new part of the federal reserve system, have steadily increased their capital and built up a substantial surplus from earnings.

Despite general business conditions and the difficulties attending the marketing of crops, the total payments delinquent 90 days or more were only slightly over 1 per cent of the total payments which have matured, and these delinquent items are coming in rapidly as the crops are being disposed of. Foreclosures have been very few, and the ready sale of property taken under foreclosure indicates clearly that the loans throughout the system have been made in a most conservative way.

The Federal Land Bank Board is restricted under the terms of the act to a most conservative loaning policy, and it is reported that they have stayed well within those limits. It has been pointed out that no other policy would have been justified, for loans must be sound under the varying conditions which may develop throughout a period of years.

Attention is called to the fact that Judge Hughes, now Secretary of State, in his brief before the Supreme Court of the United States in the recently decided farm loan case, pointed out that the establishment of the federal land bank system by Congress had come at a most opportune time to be of service to agricultural interests in helping to solve the food problem of this and other countries.

This system, validity of which was approved by the Supreme Court, is directed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, practically all of the original stock being subscribed by the United States Government, which at the close of 1920 still held nearly $7,000,000.

Before the pendency of the suit to determine the right of Congress to establish the system, and to accord exemption from taxation to the obligations of the various regional banks, Congress signified its interest in the system and appreciation of the work it was doing by authorizing the Treasury Department to purchase a large amount of the bonds, which the Treasury now holds, to the amount of $183,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

As a result of the serious depreciation of the national currency the Guatemalan Government proposes a concession providing for the establishment of a bank with a capital of not less than 10,000,000 pesos gold, with the privilege of issuing three times that amount in currency. The notes are to be redeemable at sight in national or fiduciary money or American gold. The institution would be required to lend the government at least 3,000,000 pesos.

An agreement with a German syndicate whereby certain American potash importers will obtain a rebate in potash equal to 45 per cent of their purchases has been announced by the United States Department of Commerce. The agreement means delivery of more than $2,000,000 worth of additional potash to those American importers who bought German potash during the season ended March 31. American importers have effected an agreement with the Kali syndicate through the United States State Department and will be entitled to rebate on condition that they take 80 per cent of their requirements for the next five years from the German syndicate.

The Philippine National Bank has increased its authorized capital from 20,000,000 pesos to 50,000,000 pesos and the government has subscribed 23,000,000 pesos, bringing the paid in capital up to 35,300,000 pesos, says a Manila dispatch.

The Greek moratorium has been prolonged to September 13, 1921.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The following table gives the ratio of reserve to net deposits and federal reserve note liabilities of the federal reserve banks:

	Apr. 8	Apr. 1
Boston	67.6	60.2
Richmond	41.8	41.2
Minneapolis	45.2	46.6
New York	53.8	56.7
Atlanta	42.8	41.1
Kansas City	42.3	43.9
Philadelphia	58.7	55.1
Chicago	45.6	46.9
Dallas	38.6	38.5
Cleveland	68.6	66.2
St. Louis	56.8	54.1
San Francisco	53.6	53.1
Total	53.5	52.4

UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York — The monthly tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation showed 6,284,765 tons of unfilled orders on hand March 31, compared with 6,933,867 on February 28. This reduces the total unfilled tonnage to the lowest figure since September, 1919, when it was 6,284,818 tons. In July, 1920, the figures was 11,118,468, and the highest in the history of the company was 12,183,083 tons in April, 1917.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITY ON FRENCH BOURSE

Financiers Who Have Held Shares Find Values Decreased but Opinion Is That Future Will Bring Improvements

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—If one reviews shares in general, as quoted on the Paris Bourse, it will be seen that the financiers who have kept a number of typical holdings during the last 12 months suffered considerable loss. As one financial writer points out, a man with 1,000,000 francs last spring may well find that he has less than 700,000 francs now.

What are the prospects? The lowering of values in consequence of the financial and political incertitude, the economic crisis, and the frequency of loans can hardly persist. At the present time the economic crisis seems to be at its worst in France. Competent opinion foresees a considerable improvement in the near future.

The present conditions are caused not by an excess of production but by what is regarded as underconsumption brought about by the excessively high prices. Thus, although there will be great losses by individuals, the fall of prices all round will make for normal consumption and industrial activity.

Emissions of Shares

It is truly singular to remark that even the metallurgical industries which are producing so much less than before the war are encountering difficulties through the lack of demand at the very moment when it would have been thought that French machinery was most in need of replacement. Emissions of shares continue. Railroads consortiums, the Credit Foncier, Algerian companies, and others have asked for more money from the public; the Ville de Paris has issued a new loan; the State is obliged to make constant appeals. There is even in prospect a new fiduciary issue. All this makes for depreciation.

It is therefore not thought likely that even when the industrial crisis is past there will be the old activity of the Bourse. Things seem to be stagnant. There are few upward movements of any consequence, and, on the whole, there is a slow downward movement. The more appeals there are to credit the higher becomes the rate of interest, with the result that earlier values suffer.

Faced by this reduction of his capital, what must the holder do? Evidently it would be bad policy to sell at this moment unless pressed by urgent need. Should anyone who has money to invest purchase? Sound authorities advise that the time is not unfavorable to buy those French shares which are indisputably solid. They may sink lower, but it is almost certain that they will take sooner or later an upward turn. In spite of this advice which seems good there is in reality very little buying or selling of French shares.

Test of Intrinsic Value

Foreign holdings have lately been disposed of freely. Egyptian sugars and oil shares are surely excellent propositions and should be held. What is no doubt argued is that when the franc improves their value as expressed in francs will go down. While this is true of these foreign shares, it is rather their intrinsic value and the probable developments that should be considered.

Political events, particularly the application of the sanctions, have not been on the whole favorable from the viewpoint of the Bourse. The franc depreciated. Some experts have endeavored to show that Germany is controlling the money market in Rumania and other countries of Central Europe and is keeping down the franc. These rather fantastic explanations hardly deserve serious attention. The plebiscite in Upper Silesia, the complicated fiscal arrangements for Rhineland and in respect of the imposition on the purchase price of German goods in certain allied countries, the inadequate receipts of the French exchequer from taxation, the obvious impossibility of balancing the budget now under consideration, the check of the attempt at counter-revolution in Russia—all these things conspire to the lowering of the franc. There seems to be a wave of financial pessimism.

The war loans and the 3 per cents rarely show much change. Naturally foreign government stock is helped by the exchange. Spanish gained five points, while Japanese 5 per cents of 1913 jumped suddenly from 1240 francs to 1280. Turkish funds, on the other hand, fell in spite of the allied terms.

Condition of Banks

The group of the banks lost some of the ground it recently recovered. La Banque de France was stationary; la Banque de Paris lost points, as did the Union Parisienne. The Credit Lyonnais is well sustained and the Societé Générale is stable. The Rente Foncière has gone back; the Banque d'Algerie improves. The Banque Ottomane fell away; and a serious diminution is to be registered on the Banque Nationale du Mexique in consequences of a rumor that the Mexican Government is repudiating credits contracted with Huerta.

Coal shares also show some slight retrogression. While Bethune is stable, Buay goes back, as does Vicoigne Noeux. Lens dropped 12 points. The reduction from 30 francs to 20 francs of the dividend of the Mines d'Albi did not, however, exercise an unfavorable influence.

Metallurgical shares at the end of March did somewhat better. The Acieries de Longwy gained 10 points and the Acieries de France 5 points. Schneider remains at the same level.

The report, probably exaggerated, that salt water had leaked into the oil wells of Mexico put back the Mexican Eagle shares. Royal Dutch and Shell are firm on the French market. Baku is in reaction. The Rumanian oil shares, Steana Romana, which have been bought lately, are rather unstable, while the Astra Romana are mounting. The Polish group is feeble. Sylva Plana loses points and the Franco-Polonaise has had a serious reverse on the Bourse.

Transport values are very irregular, and it would be difficult to seize them at any particular moment and represent that that moment is typical. French railroads, on the whole, resist well.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS COMPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The financial year 1920-21 is drawing to a close, and during the last 2½ weeks the revenue has to produce £130,500,000 to realize the budget estimate. Expenditure is £172,000,000 short of the estimate for the complete year.

The exchequer returns for the period April 1, 1920, to March 12, 1921, show:

Receipts	£1,287,600,979
Expenditure	1,061,679,781

Corresponding period of preceding financial year:

Receipts	£1,164,918,523
Expenditure	1,438,198,406

MAIL ORDER SALES SHOW IMPROVEMENT

NEW YORK, New York—Though still substantially less than 1920, sales of mail order houses in March made a much better display than the first two months of the year. Gross sales of the chain store systems, however, while higher than in 1920, showed less increase in March than in February, but this difference was small.

A recent survey of national business indicates the public is still inclined to restricted buying; also that, except in the Middle Atlantic and New England states, farmers are not paying bills, owing to lack of funds. Such conditions in rural districts are not helpful to mail order business, yet figures show that sales in March, as compared with February, recovered about 50 per cent toward normal.

Sales of the leading chain systems and mail order companies compare as follows:

	March	February	January
Woolworth	$11,830,973	$9,136,262	$8,336,208
S S Kresge	4,642,223	3,467,651	3,215,300
Sears Roebk	20,105,904	14,003,299	15,597,766
Montgom Wd	7,395,985	5,461,849	5,660,431

SECURITIES FIRM IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Securities on the stock exchange were firmer yesterday and the feeling was confident, following improvement in the labor situation.

Home rails hardened again and there was fair buying for investment account. Heaviness was noted in Grand Trunks owing to the suspension of the arbitration negotiations. Dollar descriptions were irregular. Moderate support was given to Argentine rails.

The industrial section was better. Rubbers were slow. There was little activity in the mining department. Diamond shares were firm.

Dealings in the oil division were broader and these issues were stronger. Shell Transport & Trading was 5¼ and Mexican Eagle 5 13-16.

Gilt-edged investment issues moved upward. Cautiousness was still in evidence. Foreign loans were steady. There was fresh buying of Rio Tintos.

Consols for money 48⅝, Grand Trunk 4, De Beers 10½, Rand Mines 2⅛, bar silver 34½ per ounce, money 5¼ per cent, discount rates, short 5½ per cent; three months 6 1/16@3-16.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Despite moderate strength at the opening, wheat prices tumbled yesterday, May delivery touching a new low for the season. May closed at 1.28½, a decline of 5½ points, while July fell 2½ to 1.10½. Corn was also weaker, closing several points lower, with May at 58, July at 61¾ and September at 64¼. Hogs and provisions were weaker. May rye 1.25½b, July rye 1.00¼b, September rye 92, May barley 61, July barley 60½, May pork 15.62, July pork 15.90, May lard 9.97, July lard 10.37, May ribs 9.90, July ribs 9.30.

CHELIABINSK COAL MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—During the present fuel crisis in Russia, the Cheliabinsk coal mines have acquired especial importance, owing to the exceptionally simple way in which they may be exploited. The coal deposits are on the ground level, and the seam is 35 feet thick, while the estimated total amount available is 20,000,000,000 poods. During the old régime the output was 5,000,000 poods annually, but it is hoped that during the coming June the output for that month will be raised to 7,000,000 poods.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 128

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable May 2, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 15, 1921.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, April 11, 1921.

MARKET CONDITIONS FOR COTTON GOODS

Prices Hold Relatively Firm and Buyers Are Taking Comparatively Little Cloth, so Business Gets a Temporary Setback

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Progress toward a normal flow of business in primary cotton goods markets received a temporary setback during the past week. Demand for goods slackened materially, taking the market as a whole, and on some styles of goods there was scarcely enough business passing to establish market price levels. This was especially true of gray goods entering into the manufacture of print cloths. The market was fairly clean of spot goods and, as a result of the activity of the past two weeks, most mills had enough business for delivery in the next thirty to sixty days to keep their plants going on the curtailed schedules already in force and, therefore, were not desperately striving to push sales regardless of price. This condition and the unwillingness of buyers to consider goods for delivery beyond June to July was responsible for the lack of sales and, to it also, can be attributed in a large measure the relative firmness of prices, which have remained practically unchanged from the previous week's levels.

Business in Fine Fabrics

Manufacturers of fine fabrics made from combed yarns reported a smaller volume of inquiry and only a very limited number of sales, mostly in small lots for quick delivery. Here, too, prices have held steady, and on a few odd constructions and specialty goods wanted in a hurry they even advanced a trifle. The demand for organdies has fallen to some extent owing to the exhaustion of the goods of this kind available for delivery early enough to be finished in time to catch the season. Voiles, which were thought to be on the wane in popularity, received a boost from some of the western jobbers' special sales and are holding their popularity much longer than had been predicted. Marquisettes and other drapery fabrics which have been very slow up to recently are developing some activity, but the rush on fancy and expensive shirting material is over, apparently, reports indicating that the public is turning more to the cheaper printed shirts for economical reasons.

The naming of fall percale prices by some of the big printing establishments during the past week has attracted wide attention in primary as well as in secondary circles. The figures named are the same as those named by the same establishments last December, and no reduction has been made despite the lower prices of the gray goods from which the parcels are made. This policy is in line with that followed by the gingham manufacturers and is expected to give a great deal of support to present-day gray goods values.

Percales and ginghams have been moving in far greater volume than any other class of cotton goods. They were offered last December at seemingly impossibly low prices considering other cotton goods values at that time and the economy wave among consumers swept them into instant popularity. It was admitted at that time that the prices were below cost for the moment and therefore the failure to further reduce them for fall business despite the drop in gray goods is not so surprising as it seems. In fact the large merchandisers maintain that the goods are low enough now to make wide consumption possible and they question whether lower prices could possibly result in materially increased sales.

Unchanged Percale Prices

The real significance of the maintenance of unchanged percale prices lies in the fact that this policy has removed much of the pessure for further reductions in wage scales in the cotton manufacturing industry. Matters have been drifting for some weeks to the point where a further reduction in wages in June seemed almost inescapable, and the expected cut was freely talked of in the markets. The support given to present prices, however, by the holding of finished percales at unchanged levels has raised the hope that a cut may be avoided after all although nothing is certain as yet. Manufacturers have said little, but opposition to further reductions in wage scales has been voiced by merchandising circles on the ground that the cotton goods industry has already been further deflated than almost any other and in all fairness should not be compelled to further reduce wages and prices until the other industries come more nearly into line with what the cotton goods trade has already accomplished. Manufacturers are far from anxious to cut wages again, and if it were not for the heavy wage cuts already made in the south it is probable that all thought of any wage change would be abandoned completely until the end of the present calendar year at least.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY REPORT

President Says Year's Operations Are Satisfactory and Compare Well With Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—In the fortieth annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the president, E. W. Beatty, says, "The year's operations must be regarded as satisfactory and compare most favorably with those of any other system on the American continent." For the year ended December 31, 1920, the gross earnings were $216,641,349, and the working expenses, including all taxes, $183,488,304, leaving a credit balance of $33,153,045. The working expenses amounted to 84.70 per cent of the gross earnings and the net earnings to 15.30 per cent, as compared with 81.39 per cent and 18.61 per cent respectively in 1919. The gross earnings exceeded those of 1919 by $39,712,289, and the net earnings by $220,008. This large addition of $39,492,281 in working expenses, it is explained, was due to the enforced application in Canada of "the Chicago wage award," which added approximately $12,000,000 to the pay rolls for the year, the increase in the cost of fuel and materials and the charging of the year's federal taxes into operating expenses. Nevertheless, the company had a good year. Its dividend of 7 per cent on common stock was earned, and from special account a supplementary dividend of 3 per cent was paid. The special income account, composed of revenue from lands, investments, interest, earnings of steamship lines and telegraphs, strengthens the finances of the company materially, the credit balance of the account being $18,580,000, a gain of nearly a million and a quarter on the year. Its assets reach $1,105,388,000, its surplus is $98,065,000, and at the close of the year the cash in hand amounted to $30,091,000. This last item decreased $23,400,000 during 1920, and in pursuance of the policy to look ahead and prepare for contingencies it is intended by the issue of securities to replenish the cash holdings depleted by expenditures on capital account. In six and a half years the company has spent on capital account $88,000,000, and has received from new security issues only $26,300,000, the difference being made up by drawing upon cash reserves.

It is not intended to build extensively this year. The directors have obtained approval of the shareholders to the construction of 822 miles of branch lines in western Canada, upon which 100 miles of track were laid during last year.

Four steamers previously contracted for are being built, and the Koenig Friedrich August has been purchased. An additional ship for British Columbia coast service is also under construction. The estimated cost of these six ships is $31,175,000. The sales of agricultural land in the year were 468,390 acres for $9,592,700, being an average of $20.48 an acre. Included in this area were 47,848 acres of irrigated land, which was $50.43 an acre.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Monday	Saturday	Parity
Sterling	$3.91⅝	$3.90	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0713	.0707	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0742½	.0736	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1735	....	.1930
Lire	.0453½	.0439	.1930
Guilders	.3459	.3463	.4020
German marks	.0162	.0162	.2380
Canadian dollar	.89¼	.890	....
Argentine pesos	.3180	.32625	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0722	....	.1930
Pesetas	.1398	....	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2365	....	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1615	....	.2680
Danish kroner	.1805	....	.2680

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: May 12.02, July 12.55, October 13.11, December 13.42, January 13.54. Spot quiet; middling 12.20.

LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

Reports From Various Countries Indicate That Prospects for Trade Seem to Be Improving — Some Contracts Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In one or two directions the prospects of trade in iron and steel seem to be improving. The market in the Far East has become more active and bids are reported although the buyers' price limits have been too low to enable any but a few transactions to be entered into. The trade situation in India seems to be slowly improving, although here also only a small amount of actual business has passed. British works, however, are keenly competing for export trade and report an increased inquiry from a number of markets from which in normal time they experience an extensive demand for their goods.

The recent developments in connection with German trade have had a somewhat disturbing effect, and home buyers of German material anticipate that difficulties may arise in deliveries on existing contracts. This has occasioned some nervousness regarding the fulfillment of sales made against such contracts. It is not expected that prices will be affected even should the German manufacturers withdraw from the market for a time, as large stocks of iron and steel material are understood to exist in France.

French and Belgian manufacturers continue to press sales and recently secured a good-sized order from Australia for semi-finished material. The Luxembourg manufacturers, who were for a time keenly competing for any business which arose, have now ceased offering owing to labor troubles, although these do not seem to be of such a serious character as was at first supposed.

The Public Works Department of the New Zealand Government has recently awarded the Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Company, Ltd., of Darlington the contract for the steelwork required for the seven-span plate-girder bridge over the Hope River and for a seven-span bridge to carry the roadway over the Midland Railway of New Zealand, and a single-track bridge, at Bealey, on the Arthur's Pass section.

The same builders have also secured the contracts for a double-track bridge of 10 spans, each 115 feet in length, to carry the Buenos Aires & Pacific Railway over the River Mendoza, and for a new bridge of 10 47-feet spans, at Thambrapani, for the South Indian Railway.

DIVIDENDS

The S. H. Kress Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable May 2 to stock of record April 20.

The New River Company has declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on account of accumulated dividends on the preferred stock, payable May 2 on stock of record April 20.

The United States Rubber Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 a share on common and $2 on preferred, payable April 30 to stock of record April 15.

SCOTTISH COAL TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland — In the Scotish coal trade in the middle of March acute depression was still being experienced. It was a problem how to dispose of the output, and that a restricted one. The almost total collapse of export business has, of course, told severely on the trade and has greatly accentuated the depression. Much reduced are the requirements for industry, and these are not at all pressing. Shipping rates continue very irregular, and cutting of prices are being resorted to all round.

A Problem Solved

Firth-Sterling S-LESS Stainless Steel

For PUMP RODS and HYDRAULIC MACHINERY PARTS this steel has proved its value. Pump Rods in constant use for three and a half years show no sign of corrosion.

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NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TWO CLUBS ARE THE FAVORITES

Cleveland and New York Regarded as the Leading Candidates for the American League Baseball Pennant of 1921

AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

Year	Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.
1900	Chicago	82	53	.607
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610
1903	Boston	91	47	.659
1904	Boston	95	59	.617
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.621
1906	Chicago	93	56	.614
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588
1909	Detroit	98	54	.645
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680
1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669
1912	Boston	105	47	.691
1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627
1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651
1915	Boston	101	50	.669
1916	Boston	91	63	.591
1917	Chicago	100	54	.649
1918	Boston	75	51	.595
1919	Chicago	88	52	.629
1920	Cleveland	98	56	.636

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The twenty-second annual championship race of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs will get under way tomorrow afternoon with games taking place in New York, Washington, St. Louis and Detroit and from then until the second day of October there will be a great contest for the championship pennant of that organization and the right to defend the world's championship title, which was won by the Cleveland team last fall.

As the teams enter the race there are two which stand out most prominently for the championship pennant and yet there are many followers of this organization who are inclined to believe that the coming six months are going to produce some surprises and that it will not be all clear sailing for Cleveland and New York, the two clubs which are generally regarded as the favorites.

Cleveland, with the prestige of the pennant and the world's championship, is sure to be up around the top under the fine leadership of Tristram Speaker. The club appears fully as strong as in 1920 with the pitching of Walter Mails to offset the loss of Ray Chapman. Stanley Coveleskie, J. C. Bagby, Ray Caldwell, G. C. Uhle, and Mails are certainly a very impressive pitching staff, and when backed up by such leading as Speaker gives, it is going to require wonderful baseball to dethrone the present champions.

New York appears to be somewhat stronger than last year. As a batting team it looks extremely powerful with G. H. Ruth, R. F. Roth, W. C. Pipp, Frank Bodie, J. F. Baker, W. H. Schang, and Roger Peckinpaugh. The pitching also appears stronger than in 1920, with C. W. Mays, John Quinn, R. J. Shawkey, W. C. Hoyt, and Collins. The addition of Schang as a catcher is also going to strengthen the team, not only in the catching department but in added effectiveness in the pitching.

That batting alone will not win baseball pennants in the major leagues is clearly shown by the record of the St. Louis Americans last year. This team led the league last year with an average of .308, yet finished fourth in the championship standing with a percentage of only .497. Poor pitching and rather weak fielding explain this showing. The club this year will be handled by Lee Fohl, the former Cleveland manager, and whether it will be able to make a higher standing in the race depends on an improvement in the pitching department. Urban Shocker was the only pitcher the club was able to depend upon last year.

The other teams in the league do not seem to be in the same class with the three already named. Washington under the management of G. F. McBride looks a little stronger than in 1920, but much of the success of the club will depend upon how Walter Johnson, the star pitcher of the league, shows up after his long layoff last summer.

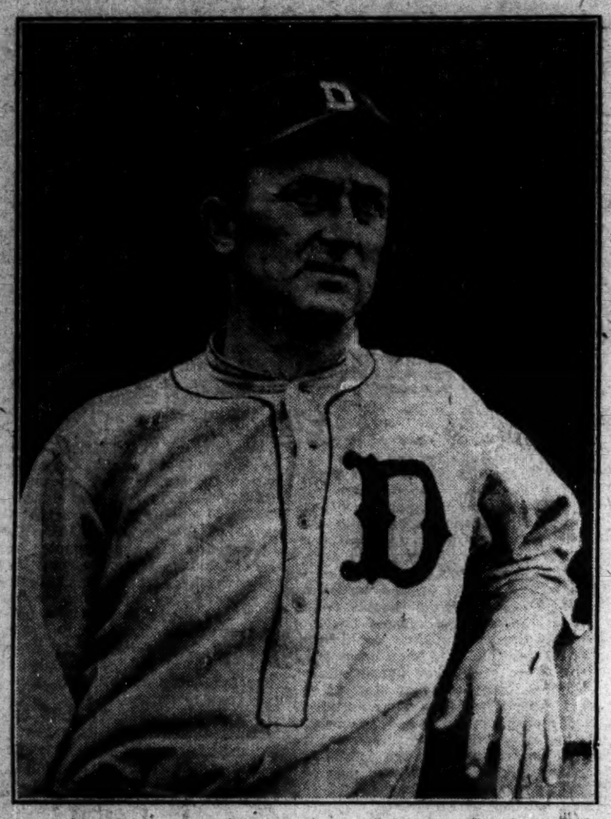
Probably no club in the league will attract as much attention at the start of the season as the Detroit team. This is due to the fact that the Tigers are being led by T. R. Cobb, who succeeds Hugh Jennings. Cobb is rated as the greatest ball player of all time, and there is no question as to his individual ability as a player; but what he can do as a manager has yet to be shown. Reports from the training camp seem to indicate that the team is working well under his guidance, and if he can impart some of his ability and enthusiasm to his players the club will surely finish higher than in 1920.

Manager William Gleason of the Chicago White Sox has a very difficult task ahead of him in building up a team without the services of such star players as Joseph Jackson, Oscar Felsch, G. H. Weaver, E. V. Cicotte and Claude Williams. He has a splendid foundation in E. T. Collins, Ray Schalk, Urban Faber, Richard Kerr and H. H. Hooper, but it can hardly be expected that he can build a team from this material in one year which will be able to give serious battle to such strong teams as Cleveland and New York.

For six years the Philadelphia Athletics have finished in last place. Such a showing from a club which has been famous as a world champion in past years was hardly to be expected, but Manager Connie Mack has been handicapped in the development of a team in more ways than one. He now appears to have surrounded himself with a fairly strong team, and prospects of his working up into a higher second division place in the standing are considered quite bright.

The Boston Red Sox are starting the season under the management of Hugh Duffy with a somewhat changed lineup. The team will enter the race without its former captain, H. H. Hooper, one of the greatest defensive outfielders the game has ever known. It will also be without the services of W. H. Schang, one of the best catchers of the present time, and W. C. Hoyt, a young pitcher of much promise. On the other hand, it will have D. B. Pratt on second base, a position where the team was weak in 1920. That the team has considerable defensive strength must be admitted, but it does not look strong offensively, and general forecasts are that Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston will be in as close a competition to keep out of last place, as Cleveland, New York, St. Louis, and Washington will be waging to divide up the first division places.

It is seldom indeed that a winter has seen as many changes made in the



T. R. Cobb, manager Detroit American League Baseball Club

American League as has been the case this year. Half of the clubs will be under new managers, two of whom, Cobb and McBride, will be making their first appearances in such a rôle. The other two, Duffy at Boston and Fohl at St. Louis, have had managerial experience before.

OKLAHOMA DIVIDES WITH KANSAS NINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma—The University of Oklahoma and the University of Kansas broke even in the opening Missouri Valley Conference baseball series for both teams. Oklahoma won the first game, 10 to 6, and the Kansans came back on Saturday and evened up things with a 11 to 4 victory.

The Oklahoma squad outhit the visitors in both games, Friday's hits were 14 for Oklahoma and 6 for Kansas, and in Saturday's game 10 to 7. The Kansas victory did not come until the tenth, when Coach Benjamin Owen, director of athletics, took out C. H. Dolph '22, Oklahoma pitcher, and put in J. C. Pickard '23. Three bases on balls and three hits in the tenth inning for seven runs won the game for Kansas. The score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Oklahoma	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	x—10	14	6	
Kansas	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	6	6	3

Batteries—Davis and Ogilvie; Uhrlaub and Gray. Umpire—E. B. Cottrell. Time—1h. 15m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10—	R	H	E
Kansas	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	7—11	7	5	
Oklahoma	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	4	10	7

Batteries — Rody and Gray; Dolph, Pichard and Ogilvie. Umpire—E. B. Cottrell. Time—2h. 30m.

CAPABLANCA WINS TENTH CHESS GAME

HAVANA, Cuba—J. R. Capablanca, the Cuban chess master, won the tenth game of the world championship match with Dr. Emanuel Lasker Sunday night, Lasker resigning after the sixty-eighth move. Capablanca has now won two games, Lasker none, and eight games have been drawn.

Dr. Lasker admitted soon after play began Sunday night that he had lost the game, but he did not resign at once because, he explained, he and the chess public were anxious to know how Capablanca would force the pieces, inasmuch as the position was intricate. He took nearly fifty minutes before replying to Capablanca's sixty-fourth move, which had been sealed, when play ended early Sunday morning.

The play to the end was deliberate, but the German master finally realized that it was useless to continue and resigned before making his sixty-ninth move. The time of the game was, Lasker, 4h. 40m.; Capablanca, 4h. 20m.

CALIFORNIA IS THE CHAMPION

Captures Pacific Coast Conference Basketball Title Although Losing Its Big Series to Leland Stanford Junior University

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

College—	Won	Lost	P.C.
California	8	1	.888
Washington	10	4	.714
Stanford	6	3	.666
Oregon	5	4	.555
Washington State	3	11	.214
Oregon A. C.	2	14	.125

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California—University of California won the Pacific Coast Conference basketball championship title of 1921 with a record of 8 victories and 1 defeat. Followers of the Blue and Gold are much pleased over this championship, although disappointed over the fact that the Bears lost their series to Leland Stanford Junior University 2 games to 1, the one victory secured against the Cardinal being the only one which counted in the Conference championship.

University of Washington finished in second place with 10 victories in 14 games played. This team also had the honor of being the only one able to win a championship game from California. Two victories by Washington over Stanford were all important in giving Washington second place and forcing Stanford, last year's champions, to share third place with the University of Oregon.

State College of Washington and Oregon Agricultural College both failed to make much of a showing during the past season. They were the only teams which were not able to win at least half their games.

Thirty-seven championship games were played in all and 1958 points were scored. While Washington finished second, it had the best scoring record with 421 points for 14 games, an average of 30 1-14 points. University of Oregon, which was tied for third place, was a close second in point scoring, with an average of 30 for 12 games. California, the winner, was fourth in scoring, with 243 for nine games, an average of 27. The last named team, however, showed a splendid defense, allowing only 175 points to be scored against it. The results of all the games played follow:

California	30	Stanford	24
California	33	Washington	33
Washington	23	California	20
California	26	Oregon	23
California	24	Oregon	18
California	31	Oregon A. C.	10
California	33	Oregon A. C.	16
California	24	Oregon A. C.	19
California	22	Oregon A. C.	10
Stanford	25	Washington	14
Stanford	30	Washington	22
Washington	28	Stanford	25
Washington	17	Stanford	16
Stanford	42	Washington S.	37
Stanford	36	Washington S.	20
Stanford	32	Oregon A. C.	19
Stanford	33	Oregon A. C.	25
Washington	36	Oregon	31
Washington	50	Oregon	26
Washington	26	Washington S.	24
Washington S.	23	Washington	15
Washington	54	Washington S.	21
Washington	28	Washington S.	12
Washington	23	Oregon A. C.	24
Washington	47	Oregon A. C.	19
Oregon	27	Washington S.	23
Oregon	33	Washington S.	18
Oregon	33	Washington S.	27
Oregon	35	Washington S.	28
Oregon	30	Oregon A. C.	29
Oregon	25	Oregon A. C.	22
Oregon	42	Oregon A. C.	13
Oregon	37	Oregon A. C.	19
Oregon A. C.	36	Washington S.	31
Washington S.	27	Oregon A. C.	15
Washington S.	26	Oregon A. C.	18
Oregon A. C.	35	Washington S.	25

MINOR CHANGES IN THE THIRD DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The matches played in the third division of the English Association Football League on March 12 occasioned no vast rearrangement of the goal-scoring list, although one or two minor changes had to be recorded. For instance, Francis Hoddinott, Watford's Welsh international forward, drew away from John Doran of Brighton and Hove Albion, and W. E. Rawlings of Southampton, and once more established himself alone as runner-up to Ernest Simms of Luton. Doran and Rawlings, in their turn, were joined by J. Conner, the Crystal Palace man's advance being due to his very consistent play spread over a period of some weeks. Another very consistent performer has been J. Edmondson of Swansea Town, who, on the date mentioned, bettered his position to the extent of a couple of goals. The remarkable steadiness of this player has slowly but surely forced him into his present position on the list. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
Ernest Simms, Luton Town	26
Francis Hoddinott, Watford	18
John Doran, Brighton and Hove Albion	17
J. Conner, Crystal Palace	17
W. E. Rawlings, Southampton	17
C. W. Bailey, Reading	16
J. Birch, Queens Park Rangers	16
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers	15
Albert Fairclough, Southend United	15
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town	16
W. J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers	14
George Whitworth, Northampton	14
J. Edmondson, Swansea Town	14
A. A. Dominy, Southampton	13
J. Walker, Merthyr Town	12
William Batty, Swindon Town	12
J. Gregory, Queens Park Rangers	12
H. E. King, Brentford	12
James Moore, Southampton	12
William Lockett, Northampton	11
Peter Ronald, Watford	10
E. Smith, Crystal Palace	10
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth	10
William Wright, Exeter City	9
B. Beynon, Swansea Town	9

IRISH WOMEN ARE WINNERS

Defeating the Scottish Women Hockey Players in an International Match in Scotland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The women hockey players of Ireland followed the example of their men folk when, in an international women's match here recently they defeated the Scottish women by 5 goals to 3. Much good hockey was apparent during the game, and after some splendidly contested play, victory undoubtedly went to the more deserving side. Miss S. McVeigh of Leinster, the Irish center-forward, attracted a great deal of attention by her fine display, and was quite one of the most skillful players on the field. She scored two of Ireland's goals, as did Miss R. Taylor, Ulster, the captain of the Irish side. The remaining goal must be credited to Miss Stewart, who played a good game at inside right.

For Scotland the scorers were Miss L. Douglas, Miss Brown, who found the net on two occasions, and Miss E. A. Smith. Where the Irish women showed to such great advantage was in team play, a department of the game in which they were vastly superior to their opponents. They played much better together than did the Scotswomen, who were quite good individually, but, compared with the opposition, were lacking in finish. There was very little wrong with the home defense, although it was overcome on five occasions, for it had to contend with a very skillful and fast forward line. The Scottish vanguard, on the other hand, was slow to avail itself of opportunities. Altogether the standard of play was high, and in the first half there was not a finer wing on the field than Miss M. McDougall and Miss I. Cheng of the Scottish eleven. These players were not given enough of the ball as the game progressed, or they might have made matters more even than they were.

MOTION WINS IN CROSS-COUNTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Scottish national cross-country running championship, held recently, ended in a victory for J. H. Motion, who, although a member of the Edinburgh University Hare and Hounds, entered the race as a representative of the Eglington Harriers of Ayrshire. The course was over 10 miles of road and country, and Motion arrived home 80 yards ahead of G. C. L. Wallach, Broughton Harriers, one of the best-known runners in the country. Wallach's Scottish connection is with the Glenpark Harriers, of which James Wilson, last year's champion, is also a member. The latter did not compete in the 1921 race. The team championship fell to the Shettleston Harriers, the places obtained by them being 3, 12, 15, 19, 22 and 23. Garscube Harriers were second, Greenock Harriers third, and Edinburgh Northern fourth.

PAUL HUNTER WINS AT GOLF

LOS ANGELES, California—Dr. Paul Hunter, Los Angeles, state amateur champion, won the Southern California amateur golf championship by defeating his cousin, Robert Hunter, also of Los Angeles, 5 and 4, at the Los Angeles Country Club.

WILLIAMS IS REELECTED

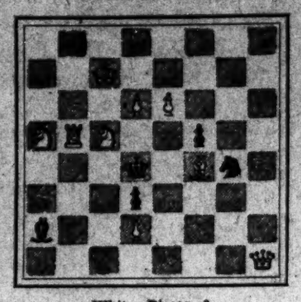
MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—S. N. Williams '22 has been reelected captain of the Wesleyan University swimming team. He holds the Wesleyan records at 100 and 220 yards and won places in events in the New England [illegible] to meet at Boston.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 251

By H. Jonsson

Black Pieces 6



White Pieces 9

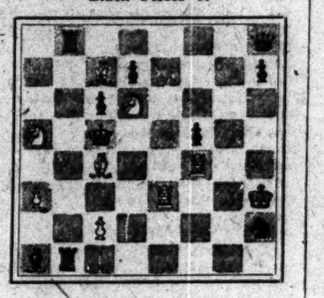
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 252

By Lennox P. Beach

Original; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 10



White Pieces 9

White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

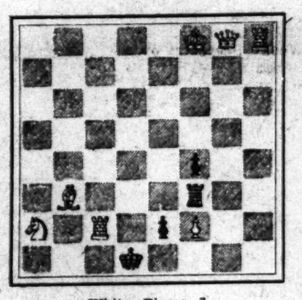
No. 249.	Kt-B6	
No. 250. 1.	R-(Kt5)-K5	K-Kt5
2.	R-(K)-K3	
1.	———	K-Kt7
2.	R-(K5)K3	
1.	———	P-R4
2.	R-KKt5	
1.	———	P-R6
2.	Q-QKt3ch	
Prob. Comp. C. W. Sheppard		Q-K6

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example of the half pin with pawn promotion, in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By G. Guidelli

Black Pieces 4



White Pieces 7

White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

It is now understood that the purse of $20,000 for the championship match at Havana was supplied through four subscriptions of $5000 each, on the basis of $11,000 to Dr. Lasker whether he win, lose or draw, and the balance of $9000 to Capablanca.

Approximately four losses in 400 simultaneous games is little Samuel Rzeschewski's record to date. It cannot be wondered that such a youth of eight years is taking the entire chess world by storm. His latest engagements were in Chicago, wher he won in three exhibitions 49 games and drew 3 out of 52. In Providence, Rhode Island, he won 16 and drew 4, out of 20 played, while at Boston, Massachusetts, he won 16, drew 2 and lost 1 by an oversight.

The second annual chess match between the Western Electric Company of New York City and the Western Electric Company of Chicago was played March 19 by telegraph. New York, the winner of last year's match, was again victorious, the score resulting as follows:

SCORE

NEW YORK		CHICAGO	
1. F. A. Voos	½	J. M. Stahr	½
2. C. F. Sacia	½	T. E. Moon	½
3. H. M. Stoller	0	F. Asplund	1
4. D. A. Quarles	1	C. J. Solowetz	0
5. P. Neill	1	B. A. Eliasson	0
6. H. A. Whitehorn	0	J. F. Grosvenor	1
7. K. S. Johnson	1	F. W. Anderson	0
8. R. E. Collis	1	T. E. Shea	0
9. E. D. Butz	½	H. L. Morgan	½
10. H. T. Reeve	1	T. C. Rice	0
	6½		3½

The Cheshire Challenge Cup, England, first round match resulted as follows:

STOCKPORT		MACCLESFIELD	
H. B. Lund	1	G. Mills Palmer	0
H. Farnsworth	1	Absentee	0
G. H. Midgeley	½	W. W. White	½
W. B. Beckwith	1	J. B. Slater	0
W. D. Barrow	1	B. Leach	0
A. E. Salt	½	C. H. Johnson	½
H. Turner	1	G. H. Moseley	0
B. Copley	0	H. Corbishley	1
	6		2

In a 10-board match Ealing v. Richmond, the former emerged a winner, 5½—4½.

The handicap tournament of the Melbourne Chess Club, Australia, was won by A. Gunderson with 15 points.

France reports a tournament held at the Palais Royal, Paris, as first, E. I. Lazard, 9½; second, C. Tukhtine, 8½; third, S. Borowsky, 7½; fourth, A. Gibaud, 7.

Following is the fifth game, which Lasker lost through a blunder on the forty-fifth move, when he should have played K-B3 drawing:

FIFTH GAME—QUEENS GAMBIT DECLINED

Capablanca White	Lasker Black
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3. P-B4	P-K3
4. B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5. P-K3	B-K2
6. Kt-B3	Castles
7. R-B	P-QKt3
8. PxP	PxP
9. Q-R4	P-B4
10. Q-B6	R-Kt
11. KtxP	B-Kt2
12. KtxBch	QxKt
13. Q-R4	QR-B
14. Q-R3	Q-K3
15. BxKt	QxB
16. B-R6	BxKt
17. BxR	RxB
18. PxB	QxBP
19. R-KKt	R-K
20. Q-Q3	P-Kt3
21. K-B	R-K5
22. Q-Q	Q-R6ch
23. R-Kt2	Kt-B3
24. K-Kt	PxP
25. R-B4	PxP
26. RxR	KtxR
27. Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
28. Q-Q4ch	Kt-B3
29. PxP	Q-K3
30. R-B2	P-KKt4
31. P-KR4	PxP
32. QxRP	Kt-Kt5
33. Q-Kt5ch	K-B
34. R-B5	P-KR4
35. Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
36. Q-Kt5ch	K-B
37. Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
38. Q-Kt5ch	K-B
39. P-Kt3	Q-Q3
40. Q-B4	Q-Q5ch
41. Q-B	Q-Q2
42. RxP	KtxP
43. Q-B3	Q-Q5
44. Q-R8ch	K-K2
45. Q-Kt7ch	K-B
46. Q-Kt8ch	Resigns

The match now stands Capablanca 2, Lasker 0, draw 8.

CLUB DE PARIS IS ELIMINATED

Olympique Proves Too Strong for the Former in Fourth Round of the French Cup Tourney

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—All French association football interest was centered March 13 in the fourth round of the competition for the French Cup—the national trophy for devotees of the "dribbling code." Contrary to general expectation, the holder of the Cup, Club Athlétique de Paris was eliminated, proving unsuccessful against a powerful team representing Olympique, the leading club in the Paris League standing. The game in which these rival forces met was contested with great speed and determination from start to finish, and the Club Athlétique de Paris men several times came very near to equalizing the scores. Olympique found the net on two occasions, whilst the losers, try as they did, could obtain only one goal.

The game in which the Red Star team participated was a somewhat less exacting affair, the opposition provided by Association Sportive de Cannes being comparatively feeble. The Stars were in great form, both as regards combination and individual play, the final score of 4 goals to 0 in their favor being a fair reflex of the match. It was thought that the Racing Club de France would find but little difficulty in dealing with Union Sportive Suisse; but the latter put up a resistance which was as unexpected as it was praiseworthy and occasioned the Racing representatives no end of trouble. In the second half, indeed, the winners had by no means the better of the exchanges, and when full time had expired the scores were level at 2 to 2. During the extra period the Suisse team was somewhat worn down, and when a further prolongation was ordered was unable to cope with the opposing forwards, who, scoring two goals in quick succession, won by 4 to 2.

The other club which qualified to take part in the semi-final round was Union Sportive Tourquennoise, this side obtaining a 2-to-0 victory over Racing Club de Calais. The Calais team, although unable to score, had far the better of play in the first half of the game, but the Tourcoing men rallied splendidly in the latter period and thoroughly deserved their victory. Thus the four clubs which will compete in the next and penultimate round for the cup will be Olympique, Red Star, Racing Club de France, and Union Sportive de Tourcoing. It will be noticed that, apart from the last-named team, the semi-finalists are Parisian clubs, and it seems more than likely that, although the Club Athlétique de Paris has relinquished hold on the trophy, it will once more find a resting place in the French capital.

CARDIFF LEADS THE STANDING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Cardiff City rose to the head of the standing in the Second Division of the Association Football League today, as the result of a win against Rotherham by 1 to 0. In the same division, Sheffield Wednesday and Wolverhampton drew, 0 to 0.

E. D. WAITE ELECTED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma—E. D. Waite '22, Oklahoma City, was elected captain of the 1922 University of Oklahoma basketball team. Waite is a veteran center of two seasons, and was an honorable mention man in the all-Missouri Valley elections in 1920 and 1921.

TOULOUSAIN IS RUGBY WINNER

Former Defeats Stadoceste Tarbais Club in the French Cup Competition on March 13

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The competition for the French Rugby Football Cup was advanced a step further on March 13, when three important matches took place. The most momentous of these was certainly that between Stadoceste Tarbais, the present holder of the trophy, and Stade Toulousain, a team which has come along a great deal lately. Although a win for the Tarbais side was expected, such a result has not to be recorded, Stade Toulousain, which played a magnificent game away from home, winning by 9 points to 3. The victors began in a most determined manner, and their persistent attacks were well rewarded, there being no doubt as to their superiority, on the day's play.

Racing Club de France, which was the unsuccessful finalist last year, when it lost to Stadoceste Tarbais, defeated Stade Bardelais by 3 points to 0 after a game in which skill gave way to force. Both teams went on the field with the obvious intention of obtaining a win at any cost, and this attitude was reflected in the style of play. The only other championship match was between Aviron Bayonnais and Association Sportive de Beziers, the result being a win for the former by 6 to 0. The game was, like the others, very evenly contested, the winning points being obtained only after extra time had been played. Until the prolongation was ordered there was very little to choose between the two teams, but during the additional period the Beziers players fell away, to lose as stated. All the games were followed by enthusiastic crowds of spectators, and it would appear that Rugby football is second to nothing as a popular sport in France.

SIR G. A. THOMAS KEEPS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Sir G. A. Thomas retained his title in the All-England Badminton championships held here recently, defeating F. Hodge in the final of the men's singles by 15—7, 8—15, 15—3. Play in this match was most exciting, despite the disparity in the scores. In the ladies' singles Miss Kathleen McKane, the holder, proved successful, winning against Mrs. R. C. Tragett by 11—5, 11—6. Miss McKane, in company with her sister, managed to defeat Miss L. C. Radeglia and Miss V. Elton, holders in the ladies' doubles, while the men's doubles were won by Sir G. A. Thomas and his opponent in the singles, Hodge, the pair defeating G. S. B. Mack and F. J. Devlin after a really splendid match, the scores reading 7—15, 15—8, 15—13. In mixed doubles Sir G. A. Thomas and Miss Hogarth, the holders, won against Devlin and Miss E. F. Stewart by 15—9, 15—3, and the veterans' doubles resulted in a victory for F. C. Lohden and A. D. Tabrum, who defeated H. E. Relf and L. H. E. Miles by 15—5, 15—5.

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CHANGE URGED IN IMMIGRATION LAW

Basis of Limitation in Number Which Can Be Admitted to United States May Be Altered to Restrict the Undesirables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Restriction of immigration is to be brought up early in the present session of Congress. The bill which was passed at the last session, and which failed to become a law because of a pocket veto by Woodrow Wilson, was to have been brought up in the same form in which it passed before, but there is a movement afoot now to modify it slightly so as to prevent the heaviest immigration from the countries which furnish the least desirable material, and at the same time to save it from any appearance of discrimination.

The law as agreed to previously provided that "the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted under the immigration laws to the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to 3 per cent of the number of foreign born persons of such nationality resident in the United States, as determined by the United States census of 1910." The proposed change would insert after this sentence a provision limiting to 50,000 the immigration from any country in any one year, regardless of the number of the foreign born in the country in 1910. What this does is to cut off the peak of the countries sending the greatest number of aliens to the United States. It would affect four countries, the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia. The reduction of the British immigration is more apparent than real, for the reason that the British Government is seeking to divert emigration to its own colonies, and would not be displeased with the effect of such a provision in the American law.

Safeguards Sought

One of the objections to the bill as framed by the last Congress was that it would increase the number permitted to enter this country from Germany. Both William P. Dillingham, Senator from Vermont, and Albert Johnson, Representative from Washington, have received protests from mothers who sent their sons to save the world from the Germans against this possibility. With the proposed provision, Teutonic immigration, instead of rising from 34,329 in 1913, to a permitted limit of 75,040 under the bill as passed, could not go beyond the 50,000 limit.

It is understood that the members of Congress who stood behind the immigration bill as passed by the last Congress would not be averse to the inclusion of the proposed modification if they were assured that it would not open the way to unnecessary delay. The results, too, would be in line with those recommended by W. W. Husband, now immigration commissioner, when he appeared before the Senate committee holding hearings on immigration. The actual reduction in permitted immigration through the operation of the 50,000 limit would amount to 54,337 in a year under the 3 per cent plan adopted, or if the 5 per cent which Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Immigration Committee, regarded as proper for peace times, were substituted, to 241,051, a sufficient reduction to make the 5 per cent plan feasible without increasing the total immigration from Europe above the limit set by the 3 per cent plan.

Selective Plan Proposed

Under either plan the proposed maximum of 50,000 would favor the countries of northwestern Europe, immigration from which is regarded as desirable, because it is readily assimilable and does not tend to increase congestion in a few localities, and would place a restrictive influence on the heavy immigration expected from the Teutonic countries and from Russia. Italy would be affected if the 5 per cent plan were adopted, but not under the 3 per cent plan. While Italy will probably continue to send many persons to the United States because of family connections with so many already here, it is not believed that the immigration will be as great as formerly, chiefly because the Italians are getting on their feet industrially, and because the peasants are increasing their land holdings. Mrs. Olivia Rossetti Agresti of Rome, who is very well informed regarding conditions in her country, expressed this opinion yesterday.

Comparative Figures

From the last annual report of the Commissioner of Immigration are taken the following figures showing the immigration from the principal European countries in 1913, from which are computed the immigration from the several countries under the 3 per cent and under the 5 per cent plan:

APPROXIMATE NUMBER ADMISSIBLE ANNUALLY UNDER SPECIFIED PER CENT LIMIT

Country	Actual Immigration to United States in 1913	5 per cent Plan	3 per cent Plan
Belgium	7,405	2,470	1,482
Denmark	6,478	9,082	5,449
France	9,675	5,571	3,523
Germany	34,329	125,066	75,040
Netherlands	6,902	6,157	3,694
Norway	8,587	20,194	12,116
Sweden	17,202	32,260	19,356
Switzerland	4,104	6,232	3,745
United Kingdom	88,294	128,677	77,206
Total Northern and Western Europe	182,886	327,929	202,212
Austria-Hungary	254,825	83,529	50,117
Bulgaria	4,944	575	345
Servia		232	139
Montenegro		265	161
Greece	22,817	5,064	3,038
Italy	285,842	67,156	40,294
Portugal	14,171	2,968	1,781
Rumania	2,155	2,296	1,378
Russia	291,040	86,328	51,974
Spain	6,167	1,105	663
Turkey	25,053	4,598	2,759
Total Southern and Eastn Europe and Turkey in Asia	598,784	225,416	156,249
Total European Immigration	1,077,650	632,436	358,561

Exemptions Provided

Aliens returning from visits in Europe and aliens who are professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, professors, clergy, belonging to recognized learned professions or domestic servants may be admitted after the maximum of their nationality has been reached, but those who enter before the entrance of the maximum are included in reckoning the percentage limits provided in the act.

Minor changes have been made, especially with the purpose of clarifying the paragraphs dealing with the countries whose political boundaries have been changed since 1910. The bill as passed provided that "in case of changes in political boundaries in foreign countries occurring subsequent to 1910 and resulting in the creation of new countries, the governments of which are recognized by the United States, or in the transfer of territory from one country to another, such transfer being recognized by the United States, officials shall estimate the number of persons resident in the United States in 1910 born within the territory of such new countries or in territory so transferred, and revise the population basis as to each country involved in the change of political boundary."

Thus Austria Hungary includes persons born within what was that territory in 1910, although it is now divided into a number of countries having different names.

Immigration Law Proposed

WESTFIELD, Massachusetts—Advocacy of an immigration law that would compel every newcomer to this country to renounce his allegiance to the homeland on arrival here and to prepare immediately for American citizenship was put forward by Selden P. Spencer, United States Senator from Missouri, in an address at a men's community meeting here. Senator Spencer attacked the proposition of the United States entering into any kind of league of nations.

UNITED STATES' DUTY TO SMALL NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts — The obligation of the United States to the small nations of the world has not changed by a change of Administration, declared the Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, representing the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in an address at the closing session of the student conference on agricultural missions at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He pictured the United States in the position of the Samaritan, declaring that "the bickerings of politicians have not relieved us of our duty."

"When we elected a new party to office," Dr. Eddy asserted, "we did not vote for nullification of our Christian principles and of our accepted obligation. When we voted for Harding we voted to have America take the moral leadership of the world. We did not ask a shifting of our burden on weaker peoples. It will betray the truest American conscience to put a pen to a treaty that gives Shantung to Japan. America has taken the attitude of the missionary. Missions underly our economics and our statecraft. Missions sound a note of aggressive denial to domination through world conquest."

CORN GROWERS SAY PRICES ARE TOO LOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Maine—The Maine canners and the sweet corn growers are having some difficulty in reaching a rate to be paid the farmers for 1921.

The canners claim that it will be impossible for them to get more than $1.25 or $1.30 per dozen for corn for this season and that it is impossible for them to pay over 3 cents for cut corn and this would necessarily be done at a loss to them. The farmers feel they cannot accept this price.

A private conference of the five men appointed by the packers was later held, after which it was announced that they would make a conditional offer of 3½ cents if the committee of the growers would agree to help them get their acreage at that price.

"At a price of 3½ cents per pound to the farmer, this would mean an actual loss of three-fourths of one cent per pound," says a grower. "At 5 cents per pound the farmer gets only 3 3-4 cents for the 10 oz. of cut corn in each can, while at $1.30 per dozen, the packer gets 10 5-6 cents. For each 1 cent per pound added to the farmers' price, he gets not over three-fourths of one cent while the consumer pays about 5 cents more. For each 1 cent decrease per pound to the farmer, the cost of corn in each can is decreased three-fourths of one cent, while the consumer will very likely never know the difference. According to records accurately kept, it cost the farmers 4.26 cents per pound to grow corn in 1920 and this in one of the best years in a decade, with an average yield of 2860 pounds as compared with the average yield of a period of five to ten years of ohly 2000 pounds."

POSTAL APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The appointment of Col. Edward H. Shaughnessy of Chicago as Second Assistant Postmaster-General was announced yesterday. Colonel Shaughnessy succeeds Otto Praeger, and was sworn in shortly after his appointment was announced. He was formerly a trainmaster at Chicago, served overseas as an officer in the thirteenth engineers and in the transportation corps, and rose to the rank of colonel.

WASHINGTON AND HAVANA CONVERSE

Telephonic Communication Formally Opened by Presidents Harding and Menocal—Cuba Also Talks to Pacific Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Telephonic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba has become an actuality. Yesterday afternoon, in the Pan-American Union building in this city, greetings were exchanged by President Harding and President Menocal of Cuba and communication by telephone formally opened.

The Bell Telehone System also arranged a conversation between Catalina Island, in the Pacific ocean, with Havana, Cuba. This, it was pointed out, established a record in miles for a spoken conversation over a combination of wireless, land lines and deep sea cable.

The formal opening, under the auspices of the National Press Club, was attended by members of the Cabinet, the entire diplomatic corps, and many other officials and newspaper men. Each person was given a telephone, so that practically 1000 in Washington heard the greetings of the two Presidents, and the talk from the Pacific to the Atlantic. A similar party was held at the Havana end of the line, where President Menocal was host to a gathering of Cuban government officials and others. The members of the Cuban party heard every word of the Catalina-to-Havana conversation.

A feature of the occasion was a "roll-call" of cities by telephone, beginning with Havana and ending with the wireless telephone operator at Catalina Island, who sent his answer through space to Los Angeles and thence by wire and cable. Beginning with "Hello, Havana," Col. J. J. Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, called for and received an answer from telephone officials stationed at 26 cities across the continent, including Washington, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

After President Harding and President Menocal had concluded their greetings, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, talked with the Secretary of State of Cuba; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke to the Cuban Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister to tha United States, spoke to Boaz Long, the American Minister at Havana; John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, spoke to the Cuban Secretary of War and Navy at Havana; Gen. John J. Pershing spoke to Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, who is in Havana, and Cuno Rudolph, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, spoke to General Angromonte of the Cuban Cabinet.

OKLAHOMA WINS BOUNDARY CASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The boundary between Oklahoma and Texas follows the south bank of the Red River, the Supreme Court held yesterday in deciding the dispute between the two states.

The Treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain made the southern bank the boundary, the court said, citing negotiations between Secretary of State Adams and the Spanish envoy of that time when Texas was a part of Mexico. By every consideration, the court added, that definition of the boundary was just and legal. Oil lands in the Red River Valley valued at many millions of dollars were involved in the suit. The lands have been in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Supreme Court a year ago on motion of the government, which intervened in the dispute between the states.

Under injunctions issued by the court at the request of the government Texas was prohibited from issuing permits affecting the contested lands, while both states were prohibited from removing oil or gas well machinery located in the territory.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma — Property valued at more than $200,000,000, in which thousands of persons are interested either by title or lease, is involved in the decision handed down yesterday by the United States Supreme Court in the Red River boundary case, according to S. P. Freeling, state Attorney-General.

JUDGE LANDIS SENTENCES BOY

CHICAGO, Illinois—James Carey, the bank cashier of Ottawa, Illinois, whose theft of $96,000 last November was followed by criticism of Judge Landis, when the latter permitted the youthful culprit to return home pending sentence was sentenced yesterday by Judge Landis to serve one year in the National Training School for Boys at Washington, District of Columbia. In pronouncing sentence Judge Landis made no comment on the case, nor did he give Carey any advice as to future conduct.

NEW NAVY RULES ON CLOTHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Officers of the United States Navy are no longer required to wear their uniforms while off duty. An order to this effect has just been issued, Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday. The Secretary also stated that a similar order, permitting the enlisted personnel of the navy to wear civilian clothing while off duty, is now under consideration.

NON-INTERFERENCE IN IRELAND URGED

Activities of Sinn Fein in the United States Is Condemned as "Not Playing the Game"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—Condemnation of Sinn Fein and Sinn Fein activities in the United States was coupled with indorsement of the Smith-Towner national education bill at a meeting held here under the auspices of the American-British Federation, at which speakers urged that America maintain a decided attitude of non-interference in the Irish situation.

In bringing the question of the bill now before the national Legislature to establish a department of education on a par with other executive offices, the Rev. Edward R. Evans of Pawtucket declared that all opposition comes from one vicinity, from the people who refuse to send their children to the public schools or who, sending their children, would be the first to rise in protest were the Pilgrim Bible introduced into the curriculum.

A resolution was adopted, with one dissenting vote out of 2000, approving the Smith-Towner bill as "in the interests of our public schools, the main support of the republic." Turning to the Irish issue and the relation of the United States to it, Stanley A. Starratt, president of the federation, appealed to a national organization which would insure the perpetuation of the friendship that exists between the Allies. He asserted that the American people have been imposed upon by such drives as that for the sale of Irish bonds and the present drive for funds.

In the leading address of the evening, George L. Fox, principal of the University College of New Haven, Connecticut, directed his condemnation to the Sinn Fein Irish, declaring that "they never play the game fair." He attacked the stand of several public men of Irish descent whose Americanism has been submerged in championing the cause of Ireland, declaring that "if the Sinn Feiners in this country would only go across to Ireland and fight, I would have no objection, but when they use the protection of the American flag and laws to assail our best friends I do object."

PROHIBITION LAW'S SUCCESS ASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The success of the Eighteenth Amendment is undeniable, declared the Rev. E. J. Moore, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in an address here, and it will continue to be so unless people stop to listen to the attacks which are inspired by the liquor interests. Dr. Moore said that those who are talking against prohibition "are the ones in favor of bringing back the days of saloons and its relative evils."

"The liquor interests," he asserted, "are carrying on a great battle, and it is up to the church and its members to see that it is beaten. They are working now to get enforcement officers that are in favor of liquor, and countless numbers of applications for this position have been turned down when it was learned that the applicants were men who were the greatest violators of prohibition and were receiving the backing of the liquor trust. The druggists and the doctors do not want the light wine and beer bill to be passed. It will not come and any motion in its favor will be wiped out."

HOTELS AND RESORTS

EUROPEAN



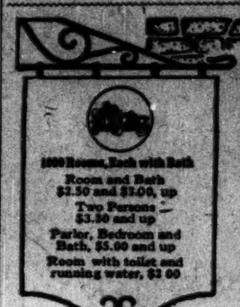
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EFFECT ESTIMATED OF DRY NEW YORK

Successful Enforcement of Law in Metropolis Regarded by Drys as Entering Wedge for Prohibition Throughout World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It begins to look as though New York City would be forced to obey the prohibition laws. This is regarded by the drys as of international significance. For they believe that the liquor interests have focused their nullification fight upon this city. The liquor men are represented as believing that the rest of the world, unfortunately, bases its opinion as to the success of prohibition on what it reads about its comparative and temporary failure in New York City. The drys say that the highly-colored stories of the breakdown of the law that have traveled via the international news associations and foreign correspondence to the farthest corners of the world have given the impression of national rebellion and lawlessness.

Now the news has gone forth to the world that New York State has a strict enforcement law of its own and that New York City's police commissioner intends to enforce that law literally. If the city makes good in enforcing this law the drys say that the cynical attitude of those countries which have regarded prohibition as an impractical dream of reformers or an attempt of fanatics to "put something over" on the people will be changed. And the drys therefore regard the New York law and its honest enforcement here as the entering wedge for world-wide enforcement.

Value of Public Sentiment

Convinced that it is impossible to overestimate the far-reaching effects of this measure, the drys point out that it imposes a heavy responsibility upon the state and every citizen who wants the good name of his country to be maintained abroad. Citizens are regarded as bound to back up officials entrusted with prohibition enforcement. There is needed, it is urged, a militant public sentiment to carry the code into literal effect. And not to do this, it is held, is to place the country in the position before the world of being unable to cope with criminal and outlaw forces.

Speaking of the world significance of the situation here, William H. Anderson, of the Anti-Saloon League, says:

"The news will be taken seriously. Great Britain will undoubtedly wonder if in face of the fact that New York—the financial center of the world—is in deadly earnest about enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment it can afford to spend $469,700,000 on its drink, as it did in 1920, an advance of more than 21 per cent over 1919. France and Italy will have to realize that America does not want their wines and they will have to turn their attention to exporting products of greater market value in this country than alcoholic liquors. Our foreign trade relations will be greatly altered."

Four New Divisions

Four different local law enforcement divisions have been added by the state enforcement act. In addition to these and the usual federal forces, the Anti-Saloon League is keeping close watch on enforcement, even through the court period of cases, and will let the public know by indisputable facts and figures just what is the sum total of all the renewed activity toward a dry city.

The local officers are so organized into four sets that each acts as a check on the other in each district. Suspension and charges are announced as the penalty against officers who fail to do their utmost to stop the sale of liquor in their districts. The result is hundreds of arrests and a drier city than at any time since the prohibition amendment went into effect.

The league will check up not only on all federal district attorneys as to activity under the federal law but also on all county district attorneys who operate under the state law. After the new machinery is well under way the league will report approximately as often as once a month as to how many arrests have been made, how many cases started, how many disposed of and the penalties.

Watch on Judges

The League will also "turn the spotlight," it says, "on both federal and state judges who are so lacking in conception of their duty to the public and their responsibility as to the enforcement of the law as to lead them to impose only nominal fines, with no prison sentence, constituting encouragement of the perpetuation of the traffic under judicial license, and a cheap one at that."

The Governor's attention will be called to any failure to enforce by officials whom he can remove. And in the next Legislature the league will push a comprehensive law defining official misconduct in office and providing a means of removal without putting the entire burden on the Governor.

GERMANY MUST PAY SAYS CAPTAIN MORIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Massachusetts — Germany, with twice the resources of France and with her factories and mines untouched and working, can and must pay, declared Captain Andre Morize, formerly military instructor at Harvard University, in an address on what France asks and why she asks it. He pointed out that the dividends of Germany's great electric company are 14 per cent and that last year the profit of the Krupp works was 79,000,000 marks, declaring that "Germany is trying to escape because she wants to win in peace what she lost on the battlefield." He asserted that it is the same Germany "who is flooding the world with lies today," that imposed the treaty of 1871 upon France, and is working for the single end of "the paralysis and destruction of the economic life of France."

"The important fact is this," Captain Morize said, "inevitably some one must suffer the consequences of the crime committed by Germany in 1914. Some one must suffer; France or Germany; some one will have to foot the bill. Shall it be France who cannot stand her financial strain any longer, or Germany, who is responsible for the war, whose powerful economic and industrial resources are today intact?"

FREER SPEECH IN COLLEGES SOUGHT

Students Urged to Work Against Restrictions on Themselves and Faculty — Effort to Curb Individual Right Is Charged

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Development of a greater freedom of expression in American colleges and universities was defined as one of the tasks before students, by Harry W. Laidler, executive secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, speaking at the organizing convention of the Intercollegiate Liberal League at Harvard University. Mr. Laidler asserted that "a concerted effort is now being made by numerous organizations representing big business in this country to prevent any expression of opinion on the part of college faculties or outside lecturers which questions the sanctity of private property." This attempt at suppression, he said, is opposed to the highest American ideals and best university traditions.

Quoting a statement made by the board of trustees of the University of Wisconsin, who declared for the encouragement of "that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found," Mr. Laidler characterized it as the ideal which should actuate the policy of the modern university. Thus, he declared, the first task is to resist all attempts to "muzzle professors," and to establish a forum where anyone with a real message could deliver it. The right to know, he said, is the right of all, and without its exercise the student is handicapped.

The second task Mr. Laidler described as encouraging the adoption of an analytical attitude among both students and faculty with regard to "all movements, particularly those which in this present state of hysteria suffer most from our social taboo." This attitude, he said, should be held to discover "why the press, why other forces in society, are creating this taboo." The student should also, the speaker urged, acquaint himself as broadly as possible with the theories and practices of the movement toward democracy in industry.

"Stimulated by a common impulse," he declared, "the workers throughout the world are organizing as consumers through the cooperative societies; as producers, through labor unions; as citizens, through the Socialist and Labor parties. No one can claim to be educated today without a knowledge of the aims and ideals of these movements, and you should try to arrive at an understanding of these movements through private study, through student discussions, by coming into direct contact with the personalities striving for a new order and by actual work in these organizations.

"And, finally, you should strive to develop among your fellow students a social imagination and social idealism, which so many collegians sadly lack today, and which are indispensable to social advance. Make your demand heard that the university give each idea a square deal in its struggle for survival; fight for the development in the university of the scientific attitude of mind; learn all that you can about the greatest movement of the age, that toward the organization of industry for service, not for private profit."

BRAZIL INVITES PEOPLE FROM EUROPE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A report from the United States commercial attaché at Rio de Janeiro that Brazil had asked for bids from steamship companies for the transportation of immigrants from Europe was interpreted yesterday by Department of Commerce officials as evidence of the efforts of the leading South American countries to attract immigration. The attaché said that an Austro-German immigration society recently had been founded with more than 2000 members for settlement throughout Brazil. He added that in March a steamer arrived in Brazil with 1000 German immigrants and that 3000 Portuguese were expected within a few weeks.

MAINE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine — The Maine Legislature has adjourned after passing a number of important measures including a resolve proposing a constitutional amendment providing for absent voting and defeating the resolves proposing constitutional amendments providing for the state control of water powers and storage reservoirs and for a state income tax. Among the measures passed were acts to authorize women to serve on juries; to increase teachers' pensions; to give the Public Service Commission jurisdiction over auto busses and to increase the fee of non-resident fishermen.

ONTARIO PREPARES FOR LIQUOR VOTE

Prohibitionists Are Now Waging a Determined Fight to Put an End to the Importing of Liquor Into the Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—In the weeks immediately preceding the taking of the referendum vote in Ontario, which is expected to add the Province to the list of those into which importation of liquor is forbidden, it is not easy to analyze the forces which are working for or against prohibition. It is not so long since the Province voted overwhelmingly to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and in a general sense the opposing forces are lined up now in much the same manner as they were then. But there are new influences to be considered, which not only will have a bearing on the final outcome of the vote, but which add to the intensity and to the bitterness of the campaign preceding it.

There is at least one organization in existence now which was not present at the time of the last prohibition vote, the bootleggers. And with Windsor as their stronghold, a large percentage of the people there being connected in some manner with the illegal traffic in liquor, they will have a considerable effect on the whole Province, even if only by the number of their votes. The prohibitionists have been warned of the danger of over-confidence, but are certainly not adding to it the sin of under-exertion, and are waging a determined fight.

A Deluge of Circulars

An organization in the campaign that is regarded with varying estimates as to its influence, is the Liberty League. The native city of this body is at Windsor, but it has branches in Chatham, St. Thomas, Toronto, and other cities of the Province. The name indicates sufficiently the aim and object of the organization, but that there is money at its back is indicated by expensive advertising campaigns; the effect on the public is another thing. In some of the cities where branches of the league were started there was some difficulty in getting a leader. In fact, in the whole Province, there has not been anyone found to lead the wets out of the desert. Their campaign is thereby likely to be rendered more or less ineffective.

The Montreal liquor firms, strange as it may seem, are doing about as much for a non-importation victory in Ontario as many a temperance worker. The country is deluged with circulars and in nearly all cases the firms issue warnings that prohibition, tight and fast, is coming soon, and prospective buyers had better stock up their cellars. The argument induces orders, but it also brings the feeling to the breast of the prohibition opponent that the drys are certain winners.

Hotels Improve

One alderman of a near-by town recently sent in a large order to a Scottish distillery. In acknowledging receipt of the order the distillery inquired whether they would label the shipment Scotch, Old Rye, or Kentucky. Just what theory the distillers had of prohibition in Ontario, it is hard to figure.

It is hinted that American money is available in considerable quantities for the wet campaign. Detroit is showing interest in the coming vote and appears much better informed than is usual on any Canadian affair. Caches of liquor exist in many places within a striking distance of the border. The owners are beginning to get anxious, and some have already tried to move them, with the result that the shipments have been mired in the heavy roads and confiscated.

One old argument, referring to hotel accommodation, is now entirely deprived of its effectiveness as a weapon against prohibition. Commercial travelers are nearly all agreed that hotel accommodation has improved vastly since the bar has been removed. The proprietors have to pay attention to the source of their revenue, which is the meals and room furnished. Formerly it was the bar, and the bar naturally got their attention. The attitude of many temperance people in the referendum fight is aptly stated by W. H. Westman of Chatham, an ardent prohibition worker, who says:

Negroes Favor Prohibition

"A lot of people feel just a little discouraged that the temperance workers have to be subjected to another referendum campaign without any real reason. It is a piece of impudence on the part of the government after the Province expressed its will so clearly at the last referendum. The temperance people have to put their hands in their pockets and finance these campaigns, and I don't think we ought to have to do it, though we do it gladly in the interest of the country. We are now being put to needless expense. The suggestion that the government should assume control of the sale of liquor is no good. It would soon be abused just as any other form of sale has been."

As a prohibition worker Mr. Westman also regarded the sale of prescriptions by doctors as an imposition.

It is noteworthy that Negroes in such cities as Chatham are on the side of prohibition. There are six churches in Chatham and all are fighting to put a ban on importation. One of the new features of the campaign is the issuing of a daily paper by the Liberty Leaguers at Windsor. The idea of this paper is to keep their proposal of government control of liquor before the electors right up till polling day.

ACTION OF LIME ON SOIL IS EXPLAINED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Farmers have long made practical use of the knowledge that the application of lime to acid soils will make the correction necessary to insure the growing of good crops, but it has remained for the experiment station of the Rhode Island State College at Kingston to explain the real reason for this. Dr. B. L. Hartwell, director of the station, has announced that a series of experiments had fully confirmed the fact that it is not the sweetening of the soil by the lime that helps, but the neutralization of an aluminum compound prejudicial to plant growth.

As a matter of fact, he said, the addition of certain acids, such as acid phosphate, making the soil more acid than ever, will produce the same beneficial results as the sweetening by lime. All soils, he explained, contain large quantities of aluminum in a more or less insoluble state. The development of soil acidity changes the aluminum compounds to an active form. The discovery will not lead to any new method of treating soil acidity, as it is shown that lime is the least expensive single material for the purpose. In many cases the experiment station has found that lime and phosphate may be used together very effectively.

ANTI-VACCINATION BILL HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—The anti-compulsory vaccination bill which the New Jersey Anti-Vaccination Society has had introduced in the Legislature is still in the Health Committee. Dr. J. C. Corlies, president of the society, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that it was so late in the session that the bill might not go through. The State has no law compelling vaccination and opponents of vaccination object to local boards of health being intrusted with authority to compel it. Dr. Corlies said that whenever the public began to pay attention seriously to the educational work of the anti-vaccinationists, scare tales of an epidemic began to be circulated.

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[SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE]

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"IPHIGENIA IN AULIS"

Euripides' Tragedy Revived by Miss Margaret Anglin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Iphigenia in Aulis" of Euripides, produced under the stage direction of Maurice Browne, in a compiled English translation and with Walter Damrosch's incidental music; Manhattan Opera House, New York, evening of April 7, 1921. The orchestra of the New York Symphony Society, a chorus of women from the Oratorio Society of New York and Merle Alcock, contralto, presented the musical numbers, with Mr. Damrosch conducting. A speaking chorus of women, a group of dancers and groups of men representing Greek soldiers took part. The cast:

Agamemnon	Eugene Powers
An Old Man	Harry Bartoot
Menelaus	Sidney Mather
Messenger	Ralph Roeder
Clytemnestra	Margaret Anglin
Iphigenia	Mary Fowler
Achilles	Moroni Olsen

NEW YORK, New York—Although "Iphigenia in Aulis" deals with the repellent theme of a father offering his child upon the altar of the gods, it is more modern in its character unfoldments, its social atmosphere and its ethical tone than that other Euripidean melodrama of similar title, "Iphigenia among the Taurians," and more modern, too, than the Euripidean tragedy, "Electra," in which, as here, a daughter of the house of Agamemnon figures as heroine and in which Agamemnon's queen appears in the light of an offending wife, instead of a wife and a mother offended against. Further, in spite of the underlying idea of human sacrifice, the work discloses three or four extraordinarily attractive persons and endows them with qualities that meet present standards remarkably well. And besides that, it is unusually modern among Greek plays from the viewpoint of mechanism, accomplishing its ends without too obvious recourse to those devices of plot and those conventions of structure which Aristotle analyzed and expounded, and which men of later generations thought he prescribed as rules.

No dramatist of today could be imagined handling a difficult problem with finer tact than Euripides handles that of placing the blame for the sacrifice of Iphigenia, proceeding in orderly progress from the particular to the general. First he fixes it upon King Agamemnon himself and then he attaches it to a remoter personage, the King's brother, Menelaus. Thereafter he shifts it to one of the unseen leaders of the hosts, Odysseus; and he ends by distributing it evenly amongst all the warriors and mariners of the expedition encamped around the shores of Aulis. The resentment of the audience, correspondingly, is like a straight-plunging torrent to begin with, and at last it becomes as the waters of a river that lose themselves in the sands. No dramatist, again, having twentieth-century technical resources at command could be fancied to surpass this one of the old Greek civilization in making a plausible case for a popular hero. It was romantically inevitable for Euripides to represent Achilles as trying to rescue Iphigenia. It was at the same time historically impossible for him to represent the impetuous son of Peleus as succeeding in his effort. The champion must needs be set upon by the whole army for his impertinence in resisting the command of the oracle. Now if the argument from brickbats has been set forth strongly in a play of recent times, it is in Galsworthy's "The Mob." But it is hardly put so convincingly even there, in the case of Stephen More, the reformer, as it is in "Iphigenia in Aulis" in the case of Achilles, to the end that the helplessness of that wrathful man to save a girl of his people from the decrees of Artemis may be accounted for.

Conservative dramatic critics who attended the original performance at Athens may have raised vigorous objections to certain passages in the piece. To note one possibility, they may have felt unfavorable toward the scene of Clytemnestra's and Iphigenia's arrival at Aulis, on the ground of its being written casually and with disregard of the regular formula for effecting suspense and causing surprise. But here they found a playwright who took more thought of moving his men and women in and out naturally than he did of contriving "recognitions" for them, and who was more interested in the poetry than in the algebra of the theater.

As for the manner in which the old drama was produced and interpreted at the Manhattan Opera House, high praise is due to all concerned. There were decorations of sound and motion that meant little or much according to the mood of each person listening and looking. Neither the playing and singing of Mr. Damrosch's artists nor the dancing and marching of Mr. Browne's could have hurt anybody's enjoyment, and they no doubt added significantly to the pleasure of many in the way of comment on the story and in the way of relief from its sterner moments. But the main thing was the speaking and acting of Miss Anglin and her associates in the principal roles. Miss Anglin herself was a whole array of classic feminine characters. She represented not only Clytemnestra but Hecuba and Alcestis as well, being at once queen, parent and wife in the richest meaning of the words. The author made no intellectual or emotional demand upon her that she did not amply meet. One of her strongest scenes was that in which Clytemnestra talks with the elderly esquire of Agamemnon and in which the queen makes answer to his gradual disclosures concerning the King's design to slay the princess. One of her most impressive moments in the scene was that in which Clytemnestra speaks out in contempt of Helen, but for whose behavior occasion for the sacrifice never would have arisen. The effect arose chiefly out of the actress's inflection of voice on a single word, the pronoun "her," in the lines:

Of her return
Is Iphigenia doomed the fatal price?

The queen's disdain, as expressed in the utterance of this word, seemed fairly to pulsate across the waters from Aulis, where the army waited, to Troy, whither it was to sail. Miss Fowler gave an impassioned portrayal of Iphigenia, making an especial success of the lines in which the young woman, resigned to the public wish, tells of her joy at giving herself up for the glory of Greece. Mr. Powers acted the part of Agamemnon and Mr. Olsen that of Achilles with perfect understanding of the characters as they are outlined in the text of Euripides and as they emerge from general Greek legend.

"THE SHEWING UP OF BLANCO POSNET"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet," by Bernard Shaw, at the Everyman Theater, Hampstead, London. The cast:

Babsy	Marjorie Gabain
Lottie	Helen Boyce
Hannah	Edith Harley
Jessie	Mimosa Valentine
Emma	Audrey Cameron
Elder Daniels	Harold Scott
Blanco Posnet	Brember Wills
Strapper Kemp	Leslie J. Banks
Sheriff Kemp	Felix Aylmer
Feemy Evans	Muriel Pratt
The Foreman of the Jury	George Hayes
Nestor	Douglas Jefferies
Squinty	Irene Darrell
Waggoner Jo	Robert Craig
The Woman	Hazel Jones

LONDON, England—The embargo which has so long been placed by the censor on "The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet" has at last been removed and the British public have had an opportunity of seeing this much-talked-of play. It must be confessed that it is rather a disappointing affair. One feels that the censor, in forbidding its performance, treated it with too great respect. With the sentiments put into the mouth of Blanco many people will of course disagree; and it is conceivable that some people might be shocked by them; but the play is published for all to read, and there is no compulsion on those who do not like it on the printed page to pursue it to the theater. Moreover, Blanco's philosophy, when reduced to its essentials, comes to nothing more startling or original than that the sensation derived from doing a good action is pleasanter than that derived from doing a bad one, and that it is as difficult for a man to be wholly bad as to be wholly good—ideas which must have been platitudes even in the pioneer days.

From the purely artistic point of view, it is far from Shaw at his best. Blanco is essentially a melodramatic figure—one cannot believe in him as a real man, so that, had his pronouncements been far more startling, or more cogently phrased than they actually are, they could not very well have been dangerous. Melodramatic and conventional, again, is Feemy Evans. One was irresistibly reminded by the whole thing of a Wild West "movie," with the addition of a great deal of noise. As played at the Everyman Theater, "The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet" is extraordinarily noisy. One does not, of course, expect cowboys to talk in drawing-room tones—but did they always shriek at the tops of their voices? Certainly it would be better if their representatives on the stage exercised a little of the moderation that art demands, especially in so small a theater as the Everyman.

Before "Blanco Posnet," were played "How He Lied to Her Husband" and "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets." Both were very enjoyable. The skit on "Candida" is extraordinarily funny, and strengthens one's opinion that farce, pure and simple, is Shaw's true métier. "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," though it is a very Shavian Shakespeare which it presents to us, shows a truer conception of the Elizabethan spirit than has been reached by many industrious professors. It was written, of course, to further the idea of a state-subsidized theater, and now that that idea, temporarily at any rate, has been relegated to limbo, its final speeches have rather lost their point; but the passages of wit between Shakespeare and Elizabeth are still admirable.

The acting in all three pieces was below the standard which one has come to expect from the Everyman players. That the plays had been insufficiently rehearsed was obvious, and much of the acting was amateurish. There were, however, honorable exceptions. Mr. Nicholas Hannen was far better as Shakespeare than he was either as Marjoribanks or Dubedat; but then it is a far better part. He has a gift for the portrayal of impertinence. Miss Margaret Carter was very good as an Elizabeth stripped, according to the Shavian idea, of the legendary awfulness. Mr. Harold Scott, who played the poet in "How He Lied to Her Husband" and Elder Daniels in "Blanco Posnet," is developing fast.

It is the playing of Mr. Felix Aylmer upon which one looks back with the greatest pleasure. Now that Mr. Lawrence Hanray has left the company, Mr. Aylmer stands out above his colleagues. He has versatility. He takes the most various parts and is always the part and not himself. And he acts quietly; whereas many members of the Everyman company are inclined to restlessness. This was noticeable on the full and strident stage of "Blanco Posnet." As the husband, in "How He Lied to Her Husband," he adopted an inimitable Jewish accent, which was all the funnier because one has seen him so recently as the grave Morell and the refined and reticent Colenso Ridgeon.

"THE NINTH EARL"

By Rudolf Besier and May Edginton

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Ninth Earl," by Rudolf Besier and May Edginton, presented at the Comedy Theater, London. The cast:

Stuart Montagu	Reginald Bach
Maid	Balvaird-Hewett
Richard John Augustus Ffellowes	Norman McKinnel
Margot Sexton	Jessie Winter
Lee Montagu	Clifford Heatherley
Holdford	Henry Caine
Massingham	Halliwell Hobbes
Reginald Filmer	Louis Goodrich
Mrs. Ffellowes	Mabel Terry Lewis
The Rev. Hugo Bush	D. A. Clarke-Smith
Hugh Dalton	George Hewetson
Alfred Sexton	James Lindsay
Mrs. Gladys Sexton	Frances Wetherall
Andrew Sexton	Wilfred Fletcher

LONDON, England — Mr. Norman McKinnel has sprung a surprise upon us; and not altogether a pleasant one. Looking back upon his great record as an actor—certainly one of the strongest and most massive of the moderns—we should not have supposed that he would open his management of the Comedy with a play so unsophisticated as this written by Mr. Besier and Miss Edginton. Would it had been otherwise; yet, look at the thing how you will, "The Ninth Earl" is nothing else than a simple melodrama—a sentimental contrivance, whose characters are stage figures, introduced for the purpose of working up to prearranged melodramatic situations. None of its people here make the situation; in every case the situations make them.

Richard Ffellowes, a young and foolish aristocrat, having fallen into evil ways, and lost much money thereby, resorts at last to money-lenders, in whose rooms he meet a beautiful, young girl, Margot Sexton, upon whom these men have designs. He befriends her paternally and proceeds to quarrel over her with one of the money-lenders, whom he goads into attacking him. In the struggle that follows, the usurer is accidentally slain by his client. So much by way of prologue.

When the play opens again, Ffellowes, just released from a long term of penal servitude, has come at once into liberty and an earldom. He is Ffellowes no longer, but the Ninth Earl of Radenham, with vast domains, an income of £80,000 a year, and a number of friends, all eager to help him to run through the said thousands, even from the very first day upon which he established himself as Lord of Radenham Towers. Thus he comes to his ancestral home, a simple, inoffensive, kindly, unsuspecting, and rather stupid man—though capable of strong action when roused—bringing with him from prison only sad memories and a few happy ones in the shape of a bundle of letters containing scraps of news from the outside world, written to him every month by an unknown sympathizer, who omitted always to sign a name. These letters have been his joy and consolation, his link with kindly life during the long years of durance.

Swiftly the vultures are about him; and it soon becomes apparent that the Ninth Earl of Radenham is a guileless being, quite unable to protect himself against the least plausible rascal who may come posing as a friend. Many of the old duke's retainers, meanwhile, reluctant to serve in the household of an ex-convict, have departed from Radenham Towers, and the old butler, Massingham, compelled to fill the gaps as best he may, has engaged, as a housemaid, without much inquiry, that same pretty Margot Sexton whom the new earl had befriended long ago. She at once gets to business, by protecting him against her own parents and brother, who have been among the most active in endeavoring to fleece their now exalted chum. By this time, however, the earl is too far at odds with humanity to penetrate her motives, or to perceive her worth. Supposing her mercenary as the others, he merely asks, "How much do you want?" hands her a blank check, which she promptly tears, and dismisses her from his service.

In the last act the earl, now fast souring into a Timon-of-Athens, yet still carrying everywhere with him the bundle of letters that are his frail bond with humanity, goes through the, to him, fearful ordeal—we should not have liked it ourselves—of dining alone, in the great hall, and in the presence of his formidable butler, and cockney-critical footman. At last seeing, or thinking he sees the footman laughing at one of his master's lapses from convention, he leaps from his seat, drives the menials headlong, rails against mankind, storms, tears the beloved letters, throws them on the ground and looks up, only to behold standing before him Margot herself who is murmuring: "Please don't tear up those letters, my Lord, it was I who wrote them." The rest of the story is King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid over again.

Now none can deny that this tale is melodrama—differing in this only from the conventional variety—that there is no recognized comedian in it to amuse us, nor one only villain to stand for the wrong. The result being that we do not laugh very often, and that the sub-divided villainy makes unpleasant people of the majority of the cast. For these reasons we should have preferred to see the play openly described as melodrama, and for another reason also—that the audience would not then have brought to it a critical expectation higher than such work demands.

Seeking for a reason why Mr. McKinnel should have chosen this play, we find it in the last act which, though neither strongly conceived, nor led up to with much cumulative effect, does, nevertheless, give him an opportunity for a fine tour-de-force. The righteous wrath of his Timon-of-Athens outburst stirred the house, in a manner beyond the reach of any other actor on our stage, in a part of that kind. Never overstepping the modesty of nature, he was as strong and impressive in rage as he was gentle and natural in his placid moments. His playing throughout made us the more regret that he had neither a piece nor a part altogether worthy of his great gifts.

Mr. McKinnel's leading lady, Miss Jessie Winter, looked so beautiful and played so sympathetically that the audience would certainly have liked to see more of her, especially in the last act. As for the other characters, a drama such as this always affords opportunity for much good acting of the broadly painted, highly colored type; and this we got. Mr. Clifford Heatherley as the money-lender, Mr. Halliwell Hobbes as the earl's butler, and Mr. James Lindsay as Margot's scheming father, were especially excellent; but we incline to think that this particular play amuses more the actors than the audience.

THE HART HOUSE THEATER, TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—Whether Bernard Shaw's friend, the stock actor, would approve or not, there is no doubt that the little theater, or art theater, or whatever alias it passes under in its particular locality, with its more artistic direction and better back-stage appliances, opens up a new field of dramatics which is absorbingly interesting to the colorist and the critic, and as for the humble audience he revels in it just as he revels in an exhibition of pictures.

There is nothing new about color on the stage, of course. From the most tasteless pantomime days the stage has been deluged with color and form, the one as unnatural as the other, and of late the color has become absolutely arbitrary and the form largely futuristic, but for all that not half enough study, judging by results, seems to have been given to the legitimate possibilities of color mixing and color shifting and of substantial and appropriate forms as aids to dramatics and not as dramatics themselves.

A futuristic scene built up of decadent forms and abysmal color may be fitted to a tragedy as often as you like without heightening the impression in the least. You might as well put a lopsided safe into a "crook play" in order to heighten the idea of dishonesty; the result is far more likely to lower the effect than heighten it. But that is practically what the extremist is doing on the stage just as he is with his paints on canvas. He is making settings which he fondly imagines express horror or jazz as the case may be, and quite forgets that the "play's the thing" after all, and that if it is any good it can express itself in front of a black cloth and at best only needs something sufficient to convey the most general idea of the time and place.

And all the time there is an enormous and hardly explored field of legitimate work to be done which, if it does not bring personal notoriety to the producer, would vastly improve dramatics grave or gay and still permit the play to stand in front of it.

The Hart House Theater is by way of being unique in some respects. There are roof theaters in plenty but not many are underground, and the Hart House Theater is completely subterranean; the result is that its problems of scene setting and scene lighting are peculiar. But a band of enthusiasts, many of them the younger painters, under the direction of Roy Mitchell, the producer, have spared neither time, money nor labor in solving them, and that is probably why, within a year of its opening, it has got results which have not only been admirable from the audience's point of view, but have, to some extent at any rate, broken new ground.

Down town you may see a world-widely known company playing their parts in settings where the whole wall trembles to the point of collapse whenever a door shuts, and furniture and fireplaces are beyond all credulity, and the task of make-believe must become so much harder and is certainly more of a strain on the audience.

Go uptown to Hart House or any other theater where the same wit runs and you may find amateur acting, although that won't be distressingly obvious. What you will find and rejoice in are settings which aren't paper backgrounds but which have structure, form, tone and color, and provide an atmosphere of reality in which the actor, whatever his inexperience, feels more or less at home. The result is that he does nothing less than his best, and the balance of success, in spite of the great acting down town, is with the art theater.

The play which called forth this comparison was Rostand's "The Romancers," the airiest of French extravaganzas woven into a Watteau picture. The one scene was a park with trees and a gated wall at the back. The story is simplicity itself. Two old cronies, Pasquin and Bercamin, possess a daughter and a son, respectively. Knowing the perversity of young love, they feign furious animosity in order to bring them together and unite their precious estates. The plot and the suit prosper exceedingly, with the aid of moonlight and a most suitable dividing wall. But in order to clinch matters Pasquin and Bercamin arrange a comic abduction of Sylvette into which young Percinet, the hero, rushes and demolishes the abductionists with an ease which would have made anyone but a lover suspicious. The betrothal is announced, but so insufferable do the young couple become with their prowess and self-sufficiency that the old cronies give the plot away in a rage. The bubble is pricked, the lovers quarrel, each convinced that the other has fooled him. Romeo departs for the cities and Juliet sighs at home. But once separated they remember that whatever happened to make them ridiculous to each other, they had begun by loving each other truly, and so all ends happily in a fade-out which silhouettes them against the glowing color behind.

A true Watteau drama and one of course in which color and light play a master part. The setting was merely a park wall across the back center with a pillar-flanked gate. On the left a section of the lovers' wall, a garden seat, some decorative trees, and that was about all. But the director is a man of parts and the picture was a masterpiece in its way. We wondered how the rough cast surface of the walls and pillars was got without enormous time and expense. We wondered, too, where the formal ilex trees came from which were so decoratively right. In fact we wondered all sorts of things until the curtain had gone down and the audience home; then the director took us by the hands and sat us on the aforesaid garden seat and fed us with cake and sandwiches while he explained his secrets.

When all's said and done there is much truth in this particular theater's dictum that you can't hope to produce great acting in a university theater and it's no use trying to. No one has the time. A show each month is the rule of the theater and universities still hold exams. It can get the best possible acting only out of the best available material. But what it can do with the aid of some talent and a marvelously fine back stage equipment is to produce settings so good that the performance is helped out of mediocrity into excellence and the audience out of despair into delight.

This has been done in Toronto, and no doubt is being done in other theaters of the same kind. If it isn't it can be. The Hart House "Alcestis" was one triumph and the Japanese "Matsuo" was another, and Rostand's "Romancers" didn't let the level down at all. And although fine acting isn't the Hart House ultima thule there is good acting in plenty. Mr. Dixon Wagner and Mr. Walter Bowles as old Pasquin and Bercamin were always excellent in their parts. Percinet, the lovelorn hero, and Straforel, the abductionist bravo, were thoroughly adequate, and Straforel had never played before. But the find of the play was undoubtedly Audrey Hart, who played Sylvette with immense confidence and charm. Hardly out of school, there was no hint of uncertainty in her manner. Her voice was rich and sympathetic, and with greater experience will come greater variety of gesture and expression.

Altogether it was a notable performance, and by the time the last cup was emptied and the last bun eaten we had come to the conclusion that dramatics in Toronto were keeping pace very well with its painting, and were, in fact, more closely connected with it than we had ever realized before.

ELEONORA DUSE TO RESUME ACTING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—An event of singular interest for Italian theater goers is the announcement recently made by Eleonora Duse that she intends to return to the stage this spring, with the well-known actor Ermete Zacconi and his company.

So long is it since Mme. Duse has been seen upon the stage and so determined had seemed her withdrawal from it that at first the news was hardly credited; but it has now been confirmed by Ermete Zacconi himself in an interview accorded to the theater critic of the Stampa. The matter had already, he stated, been arranged for some days, but he had hesitated to speak of it or give any notification to the press until Mme. Duse should herself see fit to do so. Now that she had done so, he was also ready to speak on the matter and that it should be known that she had invited him to join her in this reappearance and that he had gladly accepted. The three pieces selected are Ibsen's "The Lady From the Sea," "The Closed Door" ("La Porta Chiusa") by Marco Praga, and Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkmann." That the repertory will be limited to these three plays seems to be decided, for Zacconi, on being asked whether there were to be only three performances, and those only the ones announced at Turin, replied:

"Certainly the three performances will not suffice to satisfy the whole public; what I can say is, however, that only the three productions announced will be presented, but that they will be repeated. Madame Duse will then see what it best suits her to do—whether to act with me in other cities also, or to form a company of her own."

The reappearance of Zacconi, together with Mme. Duse, will recall their long tournée of the Italian cities with some of the plays of D'Annunzio in former years. For so many years has Mme. Duse lived in retirement that the younger generation of playgoers has had little opportunity of seeing her. Three years ago they saw a shadow of her in the film production of "Cenere" ("Ashes"), a piece dramatized from Grazia Deledda's story of Sardinian life. To them she is a great tradition referred to with reverence by all who ever saw her; one about whom the most sensitive and enlightened of critics have written beautiful pages.

Who does not recall, for example, what Arthur Symons write in his "Studies in Seven Arts" and in "Plays, Acting and Music," or that inspired passage in Gordon Craig's "The Theater . . . Advancing," "To Madame Eleonora Duse"?

MORANO ON THE SPANISH STAGE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Madrid

MADRID, Spain—Francisco Morano and his excellent company have been having a very good season at the Teatro Princesa, and on the whole have worthily upheld the reputation of this house as the chief home for the production of modern work of the highest class, not necessarily all Spanish, during the absence in South America of its chief occupiers, Maria Guerrero and her husband.

The present writer heard Mr. Morano holding forth to us the other night on some special topics connected with the contemporary stage. He intimated that there were six or seven actors at the top of the ladder in Spain at the present time. This came out in response to the remark made by one person present that the Spanish theater showed some signs of decadence at the present time. The others present held to the contrary. The doubter pleaded that he was thinking somewhat of the damaging effects of the cinema upon true theatrical art, this being a thing thought of occasionally in Madrid, where some of the most magnificent houses of entertainment that the city contains are devoted to these moving picture shows, one of the most magnificent being in the immediate neighborhood of the opera house at the end of the Arsenal. The doubter thought that the cinema might weaken the hold of the theater on the Madrilenian public.

"Nothing of the kind," insisted Morano, "though that might appear to be the case upon a first superficial consideration. The cinema makes a new public and when that public is sufficiently educated it moves along higher to the theater proper. The great mass of the public that have never patronized theaters have been attracted to the picture shows by the fact of admission fee being 30 or 50 centimos only. Then, after a little while, they have gone to the real theaters by force of custom, and natural inclination through education. The theater in Spain has never been so flourishing as now. Why, I have heard it said and I remember myself there was a time when there were only one or two Spanish actors of eminence. They stood above all the others, who counted for very little and had a poor time. See the difference now. There are six or seven of approved superexcellence at the top!"

Morano, like so many other successful artists of his kind, has had an adventurous career. Much of it has been spent in South America, to which country he migrated as a boy in search of fame and fortune by means of the stage. A native of Madrid and brought up chiefly in Barcelona, where his father was a librarian, he came by some sort of theatrical ambition as a child and was much engaged in early youth in writing comedies. He was in South America for several years, where he attained to the position of chief actor before coming back to Spain.

He likes acting in Benavente plays better than in those of any other Spanish author, because being, as he says, so real, so sympathetic, so true to life, he gives the actor less to do. The Benavente characters, he says, dress and talk like real people, and what happens on the stage then might happen anywhere else in Spain at any time. Morano, like other distinguished Spanish actors, has a remarkable memory. He says it is quite enough for him to read over a part two or three times to know it quite perfectly.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Durbar in Calcutta

"The particular occasion I have in mind was long after Lord Lansdowne's time, when a certain Rajah, notoriously ill-disposed towards the British Raj, had been given the strongest of hints that unless he mended his ways, he might find another ruler placed on the throne of his State," relates Lord Frederic Hamilton in "The Days Before Yesterday." "He was also recommended to come to Calcutta and to pay his respects to the Viceroy there, when, of course, he would be received with the number of guns to which he was entitled. The Indian Princes attach the utmost importance to the number of guns they are given as a salute, a number which varies from twenty-one in the case of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who alone ranks as a Sovereign, to nine for the smaller princes. Should the British Government wish to mark its strong displeasure with any native ruler, it sometimes does so by reducing the number of guns of his salute, and correspondingly to have the number increased is a high honor. . . . Everything in the way of ceremonial in India is done strictly by rule. The precise number of steps the Viceroy will advance to greet visiting Rajahs is all laid down in a little book. The Nizam of Hyderabad is met by the Viceroy with all his staff at the state entrance of Government House, and he is accompanied through all the rooms, both on his arrival and on his departure; but, as I said before, the Nizam ranks as a Sovereign. In the case of lesser lights the Viceroy advances anything from three to twenty steps. These points may appear very trivial to Europeans, but to Orientals they assume great importance, and, after all, India is a part of Asia. . . . For a Durbar, many precious things were unearthed from the 'Tosha Khana,' or Treasury: the Viceroy's silver-gilt throne; an arm-chair of solid silver for the visiting Rajah; great silver-gilt maces bearing a crown and 'V. R. I'; and, above all, the beautiful Durbar carpets of woven gold wire. The making of these carpets is, I believe, a hereditary trade in a Benares family; they are woven of real gold wire, heavily embroidered in gold afterwards, and are immensely expensive. The visiting Rajah announces beforehand the number of the suite he is bringing with him, and the Viceroy has a precisely similar number, so two corresponding rows of cane arm-chairs are placed opposite each other, at right angles to the throne. Behind the chairs twelve resplendent red-and-gold-coated servants with blue-and-silver turbans, hold the gilt maces aloft, whilst behind the throne eight more gorgeously apparelled natives hold two long-handled fans of peacock's feathers, two silver-mounted yak's tails, and two massive sheaves of peacock's feathers, all these being the Eastern emblems of sovereignty.

"We will suppose this particular Rajah to be a 'nine-gun' and a 'three-step' man. Bang go the cannon from Fort William nine times, and the Viceroy, in full uniform with decorations, duly advances three steps on the gold carpet to greet his visitor. The Viceroy seats himself on his silver-gilt throne at the top of the three steps, the visiting Rajah in his silver chair being one step lower. The two suites seat themselves facing each other in dead silence; we Europeans assuming an absolutely Oriental impassivity of countenance. The ill-conditioned Rajah, though he spoke English perfectly, had insisted on bringing his own interpreter with him. A long pause in conformity with Oriental etiquette follows, then the Viceroy puts the first invariable question: 'I trust that your Highness is in the enjoyment of good health,' which is duly repeated in Urdu by the official white interpreter. The sulky Rajah grunts something that sounds like 'Bhirr Whirrr,' which the native interpreter renders, in clipped staccato English, as 'His Highness declares that by your Excellency's favor his health is excellent.' . . . Another long pause, and the second invariable question: 'I trust that your Highness' Army is in its usual efficient state.' The surly Rajah, 'Khirrr Virrr.' The native interpreter, 'Without doubt His Highness' Army has never yet been so efficient. Should troubles arise, or a pretty kettle of fish unfortunately occur, His Highness places his entire Army at your Excellency's disposal: as Swan of Avon says, "Come the three corners of the world in arms, and we shall shock them."' A third question, 'I trust that the crops in your Highness' dominion are satisfactory.' The Rajah, 'Ghirrr Firrr.' The interpreter, 'Stimulated without doubt by your Excellency's auspicious visit to neighboring State, the soil in His Highness' dominions has determined to beat record and to go regular mucker. Crops tenfold ordinary capacity are springing from the ground everywhere.' Ond has seen a conjurer produce half a roomful of paper flowers from a hat, or even from an even less promising receptacle, but no conjurer was in it with that interpreter, who from two sulky monosyllabic grunts evolved a perfect garland of choice Oriental flowers of speech. It reminded me of the process known in newspaper offices as 'expanding' a telegram. When the customary number of formal questions have been put, the Viceroy makes a sign to his Military Secretary, who brings him a gold tray on which stand a little gold flask and a small box; the traditional 'Attar and pan.' The Viceroy sprinkles a few drops of attar of roses on the Rajah's clothing from the gold flask, and hands him a piece of betel-nut wrapped in gold paper, known as 'pan.' This is the courteous Eastern fashion of saying 'Now I bid you good-bye.'"

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"The Out-Going Fleet," a color-print by Ethel Kirkpatrick

An African City

For the third time we came to Mombasa. The hottest of the hot season was in full sway. The mango-trees that line the charming highway from Kilindini, on the west side of the island, to Mombasa on the east, cast a blacker shade on the white coral sand road. All the many colors that dazzled us on our first visit there seemed even more intense now. I can give only a small idea of the utterly tropical effect of the low grass huts under the rattling palms; of the swarming throngs of chattering black and brown people who seem as much a part of the place as the trees and flowers; of the strangely pungent or oppressively sweet odors that came in hot gusts from either side of the way; of the glimpses of indigo sea, and of the over-arching deep blue sky where rode that terrible source of heat and light that seems only a distant cousin to the milder sun of the temperate zones. . . .

Once more we ran in the little rumbling trolleys over the shining rails across the island, and found ourselves in the queer, old streets of the town. At one corner of the main street stood the ancient, windowless tower of a mosque, looking like a white plaster pepper-pot. The old houses of Mombasa all butt into the street, each at its own angle. Many of the doorways are fine specimens of carving, the teak-wood jambs and lintels being wrought into strange, Oriental designs. There is much coming and going of white-gowned Indians and gaudily draped Africans. As they push the trains of heavily laden trucks on the narrow tracks, the almost naked natives sing a wailing, minor chant with a marked rhythm that is strangely thrilling—one of the finest effects of sound I ever heard. It rings in my ears still, though months and leagues intervene since I last heard it rising and swelling with heart-breaking melancholy, its undertones of deep, accented guttural notes sounding like the march in perfect unison of thousands of bare feet.—Caroline Kirkland, "Some African Highways."

In the Parlor of M. Grandet's House

A door beneath the arch of the gateway opened into a large parlor, the principal room on the ground floor. Few people comprehended the importance of this apartment in little towns in Anjou, Berri, and Touraine. The parlor is also the hall, a drawing-room, study, and boudoir all in one; it is the stage on which the drama of domestic life is played, the very heart and center of the home. Hither the hairdresser repaired once in six months to cut M. Grandet's hair. The tenants and the curé, the sous-préfet and the miller's lad, were alike shown into this room. There were two windows which looked out upon the street, the floor was boarded, the walls panelled from floor to ceiling, covered with old carvings and painted grey. The rafters were left visible, and were likewise painted grey, the plaster in the intervening spaces was yellow with age.

An old brass clock case inlaid with arabesques in tortoise-shell stood on the chimney-piece, which was of white stone, and adorned with rude carvings. Above it stood a mirror of a greenish hue, the edges were bevelled in order to display the thickness of the glass, and reflected a thin streak of colored light into the room, which was caught again by the polished surface of another mirror of Damascus steel, which was hung upon the wall.

Two branched sconces of gilded copper which adorned either end of the chimney piece answered a double purpose. The branch roses which served as candle-sockets were removable, and the main stem, fitted into an antique copper contrivance on a bluish marble pedestal, did duty as a candlestick for ordinary days.

The old-fashioned chairs were covered with tapestry, on which the fables of La Fontaine were depicted; but a thorough knowledge of the author was required in order to make out the subjects, for the colors had faded badly, and the outlines of the figures were hardly visible through a multitude of darns. Four sideboards occupied the four corners of the room. . . . An old inlaid card-table with a chess-board marked out upon its surface stood in the space between the two windows, and on the wall, above the table, hung an oval barometer in a dark wooden setting, adorned by a carved bunch of ribbons. . . . Two portraits in pastel hung on the wall opposite the fireplace. One was believed to represent Mme. Grandet's grandfather, old M. de la Bertellière, as a lieutenant in the Guards, and the other Mme. Gentillet, as a shepherdess.

Crimson curtains of "gros de Tours" were hung in the windows and fastened back with silk cords and huge tassels. This luxurious upholstery, so little in harmony with the manners and customs of the Grandets, had been included in the purchase of the house, like the pier-glass, the brass timepiece, the tapestry-covered chairs, and the rosewood corner sideboards. In the farther window stood a straw-bottomed chair, raised on blocks of wood, so that Mdame Grandet could watch the passers-by as she sat. A work-table of cherry wood, bleached and faded by the light, filled the other window space, and close beside it Eugénie Grandet's little armchair was set.

The lives of mother and daughter had flowed on tranquilly for fifteen years. Day after day, from April to November, they sat at work in the windows; but the first day of the latter month found them beside the fire, where they took up their positions for the winter.—"Eugénie Grandet," by Balzac (tr. by Ellen Marriage).

Revival of Taste for the Color-Print

With the revived taste for the color-print in Europe the artists have turned instinctively to the technique which was the medium of the gracious art of Harunobu, Utamaro, Kiyonaga, Hiroshige and the great Hokusai, and was practiced with charming results by the several groups of the Ukiyoye, or popular designers, until with the birth of modern Japan it fell into artistic decline. Its revival is due to the art of the West. Herr Emil Orlik introduced the Japanese technique to artistic practice in Germany: while in France it has found favor with Auguste Lepère, Monsieur Isaac, Monsieur Henri Rivière, and others. Its service to the art of the color-print in England must be credited primarily to the investigations of two able and enthusiastic artists, Mr. F. Morley Fletcher and Mr. J. D. Batten. The example of their practice, with the actual teaching of Mr. Morley Fletcher, supplemented by his invaluable text-book on "Wood-block Printing," has inspired a remarkable British school of wood-engravers for the color-print. Among these the most distinctive are Mr. William Giles, Mr. Allen Seaby, Mr. Charles Mackie, Miss Mabel Royds, Mr. J. E. Platt, Mr. Sydney Lee, Mrs. Austen Brown and Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, and each adapts the Japanese technique to his or her own artistic expression, but with an important difference. The Japanese popular artists made the designs, and these were cut upon the wood by skilled craftsmen who remained anonymous, others doing the printing in colors; whereas, in the making of the wood-block color-print of original design the modern British artist performs also all the functions of the craftsman.—"The Modern Color-Print of Original Design," Malcolm C. Salaman.

The Illinois Prairie

Springfield, Illinois, May 20, 1840.

Yesterday morning I left Griggsville, my knapsack at my back, pursued my journey all day on foot, and found so new and great delight in this charming country, that I must needs tell you about it. Do you remember our saying once, that we never found the trees tall enough, the fields green enough. Well, the trees are for once tall, and fair to look upon, and one unvarying carpet of the tenderest green covers these marvellous fields, that spread out their smooth sod for miles and miles, till they even reach the horizon. But, to begin my day's journey. Griggsville is situated on the west side of the Illinois river, on a high prairie; between it and the river is a long range of bluffs which reaches a hundred miles north and south, then a wide river bottom, and then the river. It was a mild, showery morning, and I directed my steps toward the bluffs. They are covered with forest, not like our forests, tangled and impassable, but where the trees stand fair and apart from one another, so that you might ride every where about on horseback, and the tops of the hills are generally bald, and covered with green turf, like our pastures. Indeed, the whole country reminds me perpetually of one that has been carefully cultivated by a civilized people, who had been suddenly removed from the earth, with all the works of their hands, and the land given again into nature's keeping. The solitudes are not savage; they have not that dreary, stony loneliness that used to affect me in our own country; they never repel; there are no lonely heights, no isolated spots, but all is gentle, mild, inviting,—all is accessible. In following this winding, hilly road for four or five miles, I think I counted at least a dozen new kinds of wild flowers, not timid, retiring little plants like ours, but bold flowers of rich colors, covering the ground in abundance. One very common flower resembles our cardinal flower, though not of so deep a color, another is very like rocket or phlox, but smaller and of various colors, white, blue and purple. Beautiful white lupines I find too, violets white and purple. The vines and parasites are magnificent. I followed on this road till I came to the prairie which skirts the river, and this, of all the beauties of this region, is the most peculiar and wonderful. Imagine a vast and gently-swelling pasture of the brightest green grass, stretching away from you on every side, behind, toward these hills I have described, in all other directions, to a belt of tall trees, all growing up with noble proportions, from the generous soil. It is an unimagined picture of abundance and peace. Somewhere about, you are sure to see a huge herd of cattle, often white, and generally brightly marked, grazing. All looks like the work of man's hand, but you see no vestige of man, save perhaps an almost imperceptible hut on the edge of the prairie. Reaching the river, I ferried myself across, and then crossed over to take the Jacksonville railroad, but, finding there was no train, passed the night at a farm house.—Margaret Fuller, "Summer on the Lakes."

The Inn by the Bridge

I was glad the coachman did not ask me where I was going, when I got upon the Plymouth coach next morning—for I could not have told him. We had not gone twenty miles before we entered the sweetest gem of a valley that could be found in all Devonshire; and scarce had we entered it, before the coachman pointed out with his whip, a heavy, home-looking, stone mansion beside the way, where, said he, in spring time—they take lodgers, who go trouting all down the valley.

"And if they take lodgers in spring, why not in winter," said I.

"Sure enough; why not?" said he.

So, when we were opposite, he reined up his horses, and I jumped down with my portmanteau in my hand. The good woman showed me into a snug little parlor, and the maid came in with a pan full of coals, and presently the grate was all in a glow, and the room dusted; and for dinner, I was served with such old-fashioned apple-pies, and such luscious clotted cream, as are to be found nowhere else in England.

Ah, it was a rare time that, in the old inn at Ermebridge! Out of one window I could see the stone arch that leaped the stream, over which the coaches thundered twice and three times a day; and beyond it, the gray roofs of the village nestled together on the side of the valley, with the brown church tower, messy and old, lifting above them—and beyond, the hills rising, and spreading into green grain fields. Out of the other window, that went down to the floor, I could step into a rich plat of grass, with trim walks in it, and laurels blossoming, and holding up their painted heads as proudly, as if the month were June, and not January. From the very edge of this little green spot stretched a pheasant wood—for how many miles over the hills, I do not know; but I have walked . . . in it, and never found the end; and sometimes the pheasants would steal out, and go stalking under the laurels, and stretch out a wing and a leg to sun, on a soft bit of the gravel; but when I touched the window, they would whir away to the middle of the wood. —Donald Grant Mitchell, "Fresh Gleanings."

Acceptance and Confirmation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE most eventful day in anyone's career is that on which Christian Science is accepted as promising to furnish a solution to all the seemingly insoluble difficulties and enigmas of mortal existence. Many come to Christian Science full of false beliefs and theories resultant from centuries of wrong thinking along material lines, burdened with the subjective issue of such wrong thinking externalized in sinful habits or physical disease, having perhaps looked in vain to some religious teaching or to material medicine, and the study of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy is commenced. No one can read through this book with the earnest and sincere desire to know what Christian Science really teaches, without seeing that it is worthy of acceptance. Truth is a revelation, and while there may be many statements with which one may not at first agree, yet the number of those who get a vision of the Christ, Truth, in a first reading of this volume, and are ready to allow the truth of this Science, that is to accept it mentally as something to be proved "line upon line" as the white light of Science clarifies the muddy human consciousness, is continually increasing all over the world.

Christian Science is of course revolutionary in the sense that its teachings are in direct opposition to the evidence of the material senses, and material sense or the human mind does not like surrendering its claim to reality and supremacy. Fortunately for poor tired humanity we are not required to take this new-old teaching on trust. Blind belief is of no value—in fact the present unsatisfactory state of the world is simply due to the exercise of ignorance and blind belief. Some three centuries after the ascension of our great exemplar, Jesus the Christ, belief took the place of demonstration, words replaced works, and men lost sight of the spiritual understanding which would meet all their needs. All that is required is: first—the act of mental surrender, not in blind faith, but through the revelation of the radiant possibilities of life as the reflection of Principle, and with the assurance that every one may prove the truth of the statement in Science and Health where Mrs. Eddy says, "A simple statement of Christian Science, if demonstrated by healing, contains the proof of all here said of Christian Science. If one of the statements in this book is true, every one must be true, for not one departs from the stated system and rule. You can prove for yourself, dear reader, the Science of healing, and so ascertain if the author has given you the correct interpretation of Scripture." (Page 547.) Second, the persistent putting into daily practice of just what has been grasped and understood: this means "bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ," examining them according to the pattern of Principle, rejecting all that do not conform to this standard, and translating all the true thoughts into action. Turning to the one Mind for guidance, all the resources of infinite intelligence are available, and the utilization of this great fact will supply the correct answer to whatever problem seems to require solution. Thus whether the human need seems to be freedom from physical disease, sinful habits, or lack of any kind, it matters not, since primarily all these seeming needs are expressions of the human mind's ignorance of the allness of God, ignorance of the fact that man as God's expression cannot help manifesting perfect health, for he is the reflection of God's wholeness, perfect purity, for God is of purer eyes than to behold evil, limitless spiritual supply, since God's creation is inexhaustible in its bounty and availability, and when this ignorance of the human mind is corrected by knowing what the one divine Mind knows, healing is inevitable and is manifested in meeting the human need at the level of our present understanding.

Thus, as time goes on and proof is added to proof, will come that quiet assurance and inner conviction that, much more than only promising, Christian Science does actually contain the solution to every problem. If we fail to solve any problem, the fault is with ourselves, not with Christian Science.

The confirmation of signs following will be fruitful or barren in exact proportion to our willingness to follow undeviatingly the path mapped out for us in the writings of the Discoverer of Christian Science. It entails seeing man and the universe as God made them, spiritual and perfect here and now, and the utter rejection of the Adam dream that life and intelligence are contained in matter.

Christian Science is not a human system for making sick bodies well, nor for giving mortals a life of ease in matter. It is the awakening to real Life, Truth and Love, to the fact that God is All-in-all, and that there is no effect from any other cause, and the practice of this Science consists in knowing the truth which Jesus promised should make us free, that is, in realizing the presence of the perfect idea here and now, to the utter exclusion of any belief in a diseased, discordant, sinful material counterfeit. Thus we find as this Science unfolds to our consciousness, that we are able to realize the primary meaning of accept, which is defined as "consent to receive." The mental surrender of allowing the truth by deduction has borne fruit in the revelation that Christian Science is the greatest gift we can possibly consent to receive. James says, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

The divine Mind does the healing—mortal mind would try to persuade us to take the credit, wherefore let us remember the concluding words of the Lord's Prayer, "For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever," the spiritual sense of which Mrs. Eddy gives in these words, *"For God is infinite, all-power, all Life, Truth, Love, over all, and All."* (Science and Health, p. 17.)

The closer we stick to the truth of this scientific statement, the firmer shall we be grounded on the rock, Christ, and the less likely to succumb to the wiles of suppositional evil, which would do its utmost to becloud our vision and get us to accept its miserable promptings in place of the voice of Principle.

The Long Sweetness of an April Day

The gray song-sparrows full of spring have sung
Their clear thin silvery tunes in leafless trees;
The robin hops, and whistles, and among
The silver-tasseled poplars the brown bees
Murmur faint dreams of summer harvestries;
The creamy sun at even scatters down
A gold-green mist across the murmuring town.

. . . . . .

In the warm noon the south wind creeps and cools,
Where the red-budded stems of maples throw
Still tangled etchings on the amber pools,
Quite silent now, forgetful of the slow
Drip of the taps, the troughs, and trampled snow,
The keen March mornings, and the silvering rime
And mirthful labour of the sugar prime.

Ah, I have wandered with unwearied feet,
All the long sweetness of an April day,
Lulled with cool murmurs and the drowsy beat
Of partridge wings in secret thickets gray,

. . . . . .

The faces of sweet flowers, and easeful dreams
Beside slow reaches of frog-haunted streams;

. . . . . .

—Archibald Lampman.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1921

EDITORIALS

Revise the Palmer Ruling

THERE is far too much lethargy in the manner of the new Republican Administration officials in the United States in dealing with the problem of the liquor law. It seems to mark the filling of the places that have to do with prohibition in the Internal Revenue Department. It is altogether too apparent in the attitude toward the Palmer ruling that would make beer and wine freely obtainable when prescribed by a doctor of medicine. Lethargy of this sort has come to be expected, by many observers, in connection with the enforcement of the laws against liquor. Yet there is no excuse for it amongst Republican officials who owe their present positions to the turn of the federal election of last November. Republican success at that time was widely interpreted as virtually a mandate for prohibition enforcement. There is no honorable way in which Republican officials can stop short of full establishment of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment.

There seems to be a disposition at Washington to let the Palmer ruling on beer and wine take effect without an official challenge. But the very hesitancy in instituting a challenge of that sort suggests an official torpor that ought to be overcome. And many people are unable to suppress their misgivings with regard to the origin and reasonableness of the Palmer ruling. Why should the Attorney-General of a passing Administration find it necessary to make such a ruling as that concerning beer and wine, just before his retirement from office? Granted that a ruling on the subject was needed, one might reasonably believe that he should properly have allowed the question to be decided by his successor in office. His successor was bound to be the man who would have to apply it. Absolutely nothing of a practical nature was accomplished by the Palmer precipitancy. The sole effect of his pronouncement was to get before the public the suggestion that beer and wine could, eventually, be legally obtained in unlimited quantities through the medium of a medical prescription. But the whole business of applying this ruling had to be left to the incoming officials of the new Administration. It is difficult to believe that the decision could not, likewise, have gone over. Since it did not, there is no good reason why the new Attorney-General should neglect to review his predecessor's decision. No doubt, the easier course, for the moment, would be to let well enough alone. But there is ground for believing that too much of laissez-faire now will be apt to incur disagreeable effects eventually. Law enforcement was promised when this Administration took office. That, of course, means the enforcement of the law as it stands. But the law as it stands does not mean law under the shadow of any unwarranted or ill-advised interpretation.

That there is anywhere in the United States a well-defined feeling that the Palmer ruling is unjustified, should be enough to bring a prompt revision by the Republican officials who have taken oath to enforce the law. It is incredible that either the Attorney-General, or the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose department much of the detail of prohibition enforcement has been intrusted, should neglect to make certain, on behalf of this Administration, that the Palmer ruling is thoroughly justified, even inevitable, before ever they undertake to apply it. For this Administration to apply that ruling without checking it up at every point will be regarded as equivalent, wherever pro-liquor sentiment is not dominant, to laxity in the enforcement of the law. Everybody feels that the Palmer ruling lets down the bars to beer and wine. Even Attorney-General Palmer himself virtually admitted that he had punched a hole in prohibition. He intimated frankly that one result might be the restoration of retail business in beer and wine, noting merely that it would be handled through drug stores instead of barrooms. That intimation alone should be enough to bring about a prompt revision of his ruling by an Administration that intends to live up to its pledges of law enforcement.

Certainly these pledges were ample. If the Republican platform was sincere when it said: "We undertake to restore to the people their constitutional government," the Administration cannot well allow any doubtful interpretation of an enforcement law to nullify that part of the Constitution of the United States which declares: "The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited." If the platform is sincere when it says: "We pledge ourselves . . . to the raising of the standards of individual efficiency," the Administration cannot overlook the fact that beer and wine have been shown to be one of the most prolific causes of inefficiency that the world has ever seen. If the platform is sincere when it says: "We pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living . . . by the exercise of public economy and stimulation of private thrift," the Administration cannot fail to take notice that beer and wine are notoriously stimulative of public waste and private thriftlessness. When the platform declares in favor of requiring, among immigrants, a higher physical standard and a more complete exclusion of mental defectives and criminals, the Administration cannot consistently allow any laxity in the interpretation of existing law to stimulate the use of the very intoxicants that lower physical standards and increase prodigiously the prevalency of mental defectives and criminals amongst others as well as the immigrant classes. An Administration that is pledged by its platform to a "fixed national policy of development of national resources" cannot consistently condone and wink at the wastage of that great natural resource which the nation has in its man-power, or pretend ignorance that humanity's greatest wastage is ascribed to intoxicants. The Republican Party now in power, pledged by its platform to solve the social problems that "affect the welfare and interest of the nation as a whole" by legislation "in accordance with the best progressive thought" of the country, cannot dodge the fact that the prohibition amendment is progressive, or that it represents the best thought of the country.

Clearly the Republican Administration is under an obligation in this matter. It cannot let things drift, or allow a leak in the law to go unstopped until beer is once more pouring over the country in a flood. There is an obligation on this Administration to take the initiative in making prohibition enforcement absolute. No slightest doubt remains as to what the amendment was intended to accomplish. It is up to the present Administration to see that the intent of the prohibition law is fulfilled.

London as a Dominions Center

ONE of the most interesting results of the tremendous intimacy brought about between the Mother Country and the Dominions, during the years of the war, has been the emergence of London as a great Dominions center. Now London, of course, has always been that to a certain extent. One of the curious facts about the Canadian, the New Zealander, and the Australian today, even though he is native born, is that he is generally apt to speak of Great Britain as "home." Of this home, London is ever the special summary. The war, however, made what had been simply a dream or a habit of speech a matter of actual experience to many hundreds and thousands of men. Practically all the Dominions troops who served in France or other European fields, during the war, must, at one time or another, have passed through London, and in London everything was done that could be done to make them feel at home. Moreover, a journey once made never seems such an undertaking the second time. Therefore, the movement back and forth between the Dominions and Great Britain is almost bound to be much more considerable in the future than in the past.

Indeed, that it is so already would seem to be fully proved by the recent celebration in London of the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the foundation of Australia. The gathering was no more than a typical one, as far as such gatherings are concerned, and yet it included representatives of all classes in Australia, using that expression in its simplest sense. Here, says one account of the matter, were hundreds of men of all vocations, the official world of Australia, the business world, representatives of the services, the professions, the arts, men who have grown up in the service of Australia, "all sorts and conditions of men, an alert and intelligent body."

At this remarkable gathering one wish, it appears, was frequently heard expressed, namely, that some organization might be formed in London such as would aid this growing intercommunion between the Dominions and the Mother Country, and render it effective of the best results. Excellent work is being done by the Royal Colonial Institute along these lines, but the present desire appears to be for a more ready "medium of fraternal contact on light and unambitious lines." It is recognized, for instance, that there would be no small benefit in having in London a body of men who could express the real views of the Dominions in matters not always best expressed by visiting politicians and statesmen. In such ways, too, the real views of London and Great Britain as a whole on Dominion issues would be more readily and more accurately conveyed to the Dominions. In fact, what is evidently desired is something that would insure the continuance of that idea of comradeship and cooperation which was so much in evidence during the war. For, as has been said, the Australian gathering was no more than typical. Any other of the Dominions, on a similar occasion, could produce an equally representative assembly, and this could be done almost at any time. London, in fact, is the great center for the Dominions, all the year round.

Growth of Cooperative Movement in Great Britain

ONE of the most remarkable economic developments in Great Britain is the rapid growth of the cooperative movement. For a variety of reasons, not always easy to analyze, the idea of cooperative buying and selling has always met with more success in Great Britain than in almost any other country. The "Coop." prospered before the war, and during the war, and it has prospered more rapidly still since the conclusion of peace. Thus, recent statistics revealed the fact that the number of distributive societies is over 1300, with a membership of nearly 4,000,000, a capital of £65,000,000, annual sales of over £155,000,000, and a profit of £16,000,000. The Cooperative Wholesale Society is, indeed, developing into one of the biggest businesses in the world, and is rapidly disproving the many gloomy forecasts which have, from time to time, been made as to the prospects of the movement as a whole.

The cooperative movement has gone through deep waters. There was a period when its most earnest well-wishers could not fail to see that there was a grave danger from a tendency to concentrate effort on the attainment of the largest profits possible, rather than on the best and most efficient service possible, which is the true cooperative ideal. The tendency at that time to judge of the prosperity of any particular society by the size of the dividend it returned to members was far too pronounced. The movement, however, always seems to have profited by its mistakes, and to have found a wise adjustment of undesirable tendencies, until, today, its prosperity seems assured.

The most remarkable feature of its present development is undoubtedly the great extension of the society's control over sources of supply. During the past year it has acquired large properties in India, Ceylon, and West Africa, whilst acquisitions at home have also been on an extended scale. Thus, according to a recent statement, whereas, six years ago, the society was practically uninterested in agriculture, it now owns nearly 35,000 acres of farming land in Great Britain alone. The society is already the largest flour miller in Great Britain, and, as a first step toward independence in the matter of grain supply, it has, during the past year, acquired some 10,000 acres of grain lands in Canada.

Of the more recent developments in its trade methods, not the least interesting is the attempt which has been made, since the war, to conduct trade with foreign countries, not only in the ordinary way of commerce, but also by the direct barter of goods and the extending of credits. In the matter of barter the Cooperative Wholesale Society is, of course, in a particularly favorable situation. There is practically no kind of merchandise which the society cannot supply, and none which it cannot use. Trade by barter, on a large scale, is, therefore, evidently quite possible to it.

The Actor-Manager

MISS MARGARET ANGLIN'S revival in New York of Euripides' "Iphigenia in Aulis," brings home once more to lovers of the drama how frequently they have been indebted to the initiative of the actor for fine things done in the theater. With producing activities today so largely under the control of the multiple managers, rather too little attention is drawn to notable work done by individual players who manage themselves. In particular, it is interesting to note how promptly the player with ambitions to do above the commonplaces of contemporary stage routine is inclined to place his trust in new writers of promise, or to return to the great plays that have persisted through decades and even through centuries.

Miss Anglin is a particularly shining example of the player who, while determined to break away from the rut that threatens her with the success merely of the narrow specialist, is wise enough to plan a long campaign of education for the public to accustom it as well as herself to the change. For a decade Miss Anglin held a leading position on the American stage as an actress of tense roles in modern domestic drama. As the distraught women in "Mrs. Dane's Defense," "The New Magdalen," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "Camille," "The Great Divide," and "The Regeneration of Helena Ritchie," she came to be considered by the public as placed for good in a niche labeled "emotional actress." Miss Anglin rebelled and laid the plans of a scheme to escape such pigeonholing. She accepted an offer to tour the Australasian theaters, and, among a hospitable people that was ready to attend any production she chose to announce, she acted Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew" and Viola in "Twelfth Night." In appearing in these pieces Miss Anglin was merely returning to the romantic school of drama in which she had begun her stage career in the companies of Charles Coghlan and Richard Mansfield, but in making this return in a country that did not associate her simply with modern drama, she gained the experience she sought in leading Shakespearean roles. Her success at the Antipodes made her confident of conquering the prejudices of the playgoers at home. She returned to New York, but kept her Shakespeare in reserve until she had added still another type of classic acting to her repertoire. Again seeking a hospitable ground for her undertaking, she revived, with great success, Sophocles' "Antigone," in Plumtree's English translation, at the Greek Theater in Berkeley, California. That finished her period of experiment, and she went forward to American tours in Shakespearean comedy and annual revivals of Greek tragedies in New York.

Miss Anglin's progression out of the routine of a set line of parts had very nearly a parallel in the change of E. H. Sothern from realistic and romantic comedy to a Shakespearean repertoire. Like Miss Anglin, Mr. Sothern took the initiative where managers declined to lead. He was willing to back his confidence in his ability to act Hamlet with his own financial resources, which were none too large at that time. When he had proved himself, of course, he had no difficulty in obtaining management, and when, a few years later, he and Miss Julia Marlowe went co-starring they acted for three years under a contract that called for a larger guarantee, according to a Frohman announcement, than ever had been entered into up to that time for a Shakespearean tour. Similar, too, was the step of James K. Hackett in making an elaborate revival of "Macbeth" at his own expense, a revival which but recently was transferred to London, and which now has been invited by the French Government to France, there to be presented in a state theater in Paris. The list might be lengthened with an account of Walter Hampden's courageous winning of a following in Shakespeare; of John Barrymore's putting of his own money, with Constance Collier's, into a staging of "Peter Ibbetson"; of Miss Viola Tree's magnificent revival of "The Tempest," and of any number of other examples.

These ambitious players of today, eager to do something memorable in the theater, are simply carrying on a great tradition that has marked their profession from the early days when there were neither multiple managers nor actor-managers, but when all companies were guilds of players. It should be recalled that prizes for plays by new writers are nothing new, for Forrest offered them in America and Macready offered them in England. To Macready's interest was due the development of Bulwer-Lytton, author of "Richelieu" and "The Lady of Lyons," as a playwright. Tom Robertson's plays were steadily produced by the Bancrofts, and through them the modern English drama came about. Pinero got his real start through the encouragement of an actor, Sir George Alexander; and Henry Hubert Davies, one of the finest artists among modern English dramatists, was almost wholly the product, so to speak, of another great actor-manager, Sir Charles Wyndham, while Tree brought out the first plays of C. Haddon Chambers, author of "The Tyranny of Tears," "Captain Swift," and "The Saving Grove."

All this but sketches the history of the modern English-speaking stage as that stage has been developed with the aid of the actor-manager, but it is enough to remind playgoers that not all the good things of the theater are due to that product of the twentieth century, the multiple manager. Even while remembering the good works of such producers as Charles Frohman, it is well to remember this.

Editorial Notes

THE union of right and left wing of Labor in the United States to fight the open shop is a significant development. The American Federation of Labor has not been in close touch with the garment workers' unions, which have inclined to a more radical doctrine than the old-line craft organizations cared to foster. But now a common menace to all workers is seen, and in union the workers seek strength.

IT IS a matter for regret that Sir John Burgoyne's narrative of how he helped the Empress Eugénie to escape to England on his yacht, the Gazelle, in 1870, did not come into print a year or two ago. It is such a modest version that one would have liked to have had the numerous blanks filled in by the Empress herself. For the whole escapade is of the real stuff of adventure, and here is Sir John making it out to be the most matter-of-fact affair conceivable; how there was a nasty sea running, and the Empress was without luggage; and how it was a pure accident that he and Lady Burgoyne and his boat happened to be in Deauville Harbor at the time. For Sir John was anxious to show that he was not "mixed up in foreign complications." "So English!" as the French would say. And yet if Sir John had only had the gift of imagination, and less modesty, and a fine pen, he could have spun us a yarn of that gallant adventure in the vein of a Dumas, and what a story we might have had, to be sure! It is the Empress herself who supplies the only touch that rises above the commonplace. "N'ayez pas peur!" Sir John assures the imperial refugee, and she replies, "I am safe with an English gentleman." Volumes in that!

THE speculations as to the ultimate intentions of that man of mystery, Hugo Stinnes, the industrial king of Germany, seem to have no end. He is a business phenomenon unfamiliar to German industry, and obviously modeled on British or American lines. But to the German mentality he gathers money for something more than mere commercial power, and because the rest of the world knows that the Germans are constitutionally inept without a leader who can concentrate all power within himself, it is asking where his systematic commercial aggrandizement is going to end. He seeks no personal réclame, yet he is always strengthening his position. He appears to keep out of the political arena, speaking in the Reichstag through others, and yet he has financed the Volkspartei, and has had Hindenburg and Ludendorff at the launching of his ships. He owns everything, and has been called the "Business Kaiser" and the "Bismarck of the new régime." The probabilities are that he has been rightly named. The biggest profiteer of the war, he bids fair, like his predecessors, to prove in the long run a greater enemy to the German people than friend.

THE recent gathering to form a Canadian Authors Association provided in itself the best possible comment on the need of such a protective institution. Two of the best-known participants were Canadians from "over the border." If one would ordinarily look for Bliss Carman he would be found in Connecticut, while Basil King is known to be a resident of Boston. Sir Gilbert Parker's workshop is his London home, when he is not attending to his parliamentary duties in the House. These men and others have gone forth seeking a larger literary field than Canada could afford. If Basil King is to be believed, however, inadequate protection of their literary rights on the home ground is a dominating reason why Canadian literati go abroad. Perhaps the new association will now insure them adequate protection. A literary man should surely be a prophet in his own country first and in others afterwards. All the more credit to those, then, who, like Stephen Leacock, Arthur Stringer, the two poets bearing the name of Scott, "Ralph Connor," and others, have doggedly stuck to a country which is practically without a native publisher of note.

FROM the oft-quoted saying that "A chiel's amang ye takin' notes," the notion has gained currency that Scotsmen are habitual note-takers. How far is this true? A cursory glance over modern bookshelves puts the idea completely out of count. It gives the honor to England, the United States, Ireland, anywhere but Scotland. H. G. Wells and Mrs. Clare Sheridan go to Russia and "take notes," Mrs. Asquith mingles with literary and political women and men of distinction and "takes notes," Robert Lansing journeys to Paris and "takes notes." John Synge writes a play, but before he does so he listens through a crack in the floor to the servants in the kitchen below and "takes notes." The instances could be multiplied only to give the same result, namely, that note-taking is not the monopoly of any one nation, and in the place where it is thought to be a habit it is apparently conspicuous by its absence.

ONE of the curious features about the most modern of modern inventions, the aeroplane and the wireless telegraph, is that they are most in demand in lands which hitherto have let the world of progress and invention pass by unheeded. The nomad in the deserts of Arabia, who never saw a railway, today takes an aeroplane as a matter of course, whilst inland China, which, in all other respects is much as it was 3000 years ago, is eager for the erection of wireless stations. The latest country to be brought into the great ambit is Greenland. Greenland, during the winter months, is cut off from the rest of the world, but when the Danish Government has carried out its present scheme for the erection in Greenland of a radio station capable of communicating direct with Denmark, the good people of Godhavn will be as much in the world, as far as news is concerned, as the good people of Copenhagen.